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CONFIDENTIAL.

(7689.)

PART LXIII.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

EAST AFRICA.

October to December 1900.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting East Africa.

PART LXIII.

No. 1.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 302.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, August 31, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, with reference to my despatch No. 234 of the 23rd ultimo, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in Jubaland on the subject of our relations with Bardera and Serenli. I trust that the action taken in accordance with my directions by Mr. Jenner with respect to Sheikh Abdu may be satisfactory to the Italian Government.

I have sanctioned an immediate advance of 600 rupees to Sheikh Farah Ibrahim, being the sum due to him up to December next, in order to enable his son Abdi to purchase, during his recent visit to Kismayu, some rice and other goods not obtainable at Bardera.

The necessary repairs to some of the piston-rods and screws of the steam-launch "Geraldine," which were taken in hand in the Uganda Railway workshops, are now complete, and she will be in a position to ascend the river by the middle of September.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Jenner to Sir A. Hardinge.

(No. 100.)

Sir,

Kismayu, August 25, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 40 of the 23rd ultimo, and to transmit herewith a copy of the translation of my letter to Sheikh Abdu, which, I hope, you will approve of as written in accordance with your instructions.

Abdi, the son of Farah Ibrahim, has returned by land to Bardera. The river is now in flood and suitable for the ascent of the steam-launch, but owing to the remissness of the Public Works Department in not executing some necessary repairs ordered so long ago as February, the departure of the police is delayed for the present.

If the repairs are finished in time, I propose sending Mr. Farrant with the party in the steamer in order that he may report on the situation.

I will direct him to lay especial stress in his instructions to Sheikh Farah on the friendly nature of the relations between the British and Italian authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Jenner to Sheikh Abdeo-bin-Osman.

(After compliments.)

Kismayu, August 25, 1900.

THIS letter comes from your friend, Mr. Jenner.

I inform you that as your residence is chiefly in Italian territory, it appears convenient both to the Italian and British authorities on the coast that you should not act as an official of the British Government, and that it has been decided to appoint Sheikh Farah Ibrahim in your stead. And I would request you to abstain from exercising any official powers on the right bank of the River Juba from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

No. 2.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 314.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, September 4, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 224 of the 20th July, a copy of a Memorandum by Her Majesty's Acting Sub-Commissioner in the Province of Seyyidieh as to the probable amount of the contribution towards waterworks which could be obtained from the population, both foreign and native, of Mombasa.

With reference to the question of a rate, Colonel Bogle, perhaps naturally enough, did not quite clearly appreciate Mr. Craufurd and Mr. Tritton's meaning when they spoke of the difficulties in the way of imposing one. We can of course levy any rate we like on the natives, but not under the Zanzibar Treaties, on the Europeans and British Indians who form the wealthiest class of the community. As, however, the vast majority of the Europeans and all the Indians are British subjects this difficulty could be easily surmounted by special legislation, and such foreigners being subjects of Treaty Powers as declined to pay the rate would simply deprive themselves thereby of the advantages of the new water supply.

With regard to shipping, taking last year's Returns, I find that 142 steamers entered the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini during that period. Had water been obtainable, it may be calculated that they would have required about 7,000 tons of it. As water is supplied, if I am not mistaken, at Zanzibar at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a-ton, we might fairly charge 3 rupees a-ton at Mombasa. This would give 21,000 rupees or 1,400*l.* a-year from the shipping in return for a good fresh water supply. It is probable, moreover, that the number of ships visiting the port will show a steady increase as the trade of the Protectorate develops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Memorandum by Acting Sub-Commissioner Tritton.

THE water supply of Mombasa is derived from wells, only ten of which yield fresh water, and tanks almost exclusively attached to the houses of Europeans. Though not absolutely inadequate at ordinary times in dry seasons the quantity is barely sufficient, and the quality is never very excellent.

2. The town contains about 26,300 inhabitants living in some 5,000 houses, the population being distributed as follows:—

- (a.) 300 Europeans and Eurasians occupying 100 houses.
- (b.) 6,000 Indians occupying 1,053 houses.
- (c.) 1,000 Arabs occupying 113 houses.
- (d.) 17,000 Swahilis occupying 3,476 houses.

3. Class (d), consisting entirely of Swahilis and other natives, would probably be neither willing nor able to pay much in the way of a water rate. They would prefer to draw their water from wells rather than pay a contribution, however small. I would,

No. 1*.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October .)

(No. 313.)

(Extract.)

Mombasa, September 4, 1900.

THE Local Auditor has raised certain questions as to the non-collection of Government ground-rents.

As regards ground rents, we have never been able to take proceedings in the Courts for the recovery of rent due by Crown tenants, in cases when it has not been paid, owing to there being no form of lease as yet sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

A draft form was sent home for your Lordship's approval after having been carefully examined and approved by our Legal Advisers and by the Protectorate Judge, in Mr. Craufurd's despatch No. 151 of the 7th October last, but no reply has as yet been received with regard to it from your Lordship's Office. I have the honour to inclose a copy of it for convenience of reference, and to state that I have approved it provisionally, and have authorized Her Majesty's Acting Sub-Commissioner to print a sufficient number of copies of it for issue to the Crown tenants in Mombasa.

Annex No. 1.

Acting Commissioner Craufurd to the Marquess of Salisbury.

(No. 151.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 7, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's approval, a draft form of a ground-rent lease prepared by the Legal Adviser to this Administration, to be used in the transfer of the small plots taken up for building purposes by Swahilis and other native residents in the Protectorate.

The original form was framed to bring in an increase of rent to the Administration at the end of every ten years, and the surrender of the whole property at the expiration of the term (say of fifty or ninety-nine years), but, in deference to the views of the Sub-Commissioner and the Judicial Officer, these conditions have been removed, for Mr. Cator stated that the Courts would hardly believe that an Arab or Swahili would understand what he was undertaking to perform by signing such a lease, and prospective trouble might be expected in the execution of these clauses.

For Europeans, superior Indians, and similar persons, I would ask the Local Government Solicitor to prepare conveyances with these provisions, and thus bring into the Treasury by ten-yearly adjustments of rent a portion of the "unearned increment" that would fall to the tenant by reason of the enhanced income and negotiable value of his property due to causes controlled by the Local Administration.

This principle has been accepted by your Lordship in the matter of the Club ground leased to Messrs. Bousted, Ridley, and Co.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CLIFFORD H. CRAUFURD.

Annex No. 2.

Draft of Ground-Rent Lease.

THIS indenture, made this day of , one thousand
between

Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate (hereinafter called the Commissioner, which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns, where the context so requires or admits) of the one part, and
(hereinafter called the lessee, which expression includes his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, where the context requires and admits) of the other part,

witnesseth that in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved, and of the covenants by the lessee hereinafter contained, the Commissioner doth hereby demise unto the lessee all that plot of land situate in

To hold the same unto the lessee for the term of fifty years from the date hereof, yielding and paying therefor during the said term the yearly rent of rupees, payable on the day of in every year.

And the lessee doth hereby covenant with the Commissioner that he the lessee will during the said term pay the rent upon the days and in the manner aforesaid, and also will pay all existing and future rates, taxes, Conservancy fees, assessments and outgoings of every description for the time being payable in respect of the said land or any buildings hereafter erected thereon. And also will, under the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of the Commissioner, forthwith erect upon the said land a house to be constructed of

And also during the said term will keep the said house so built as aforesaid in good and substantial repair and condition, and at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term deliver up to the Commissioner the said land in good and substantial repair and condition as aforesaid. And also will not assign or underlet the said term or any part thereof without the consent of the Commissioner, and pay a reasonable fee for the due registration of such consent, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld. And also will permit the Commissioner or his surveyor or agent, with or without workmen to inspect and examine the condition and repairs of the land and any buildings erected thereon. Provided always that if and whenever the said rent shall be in arrears for three months, or if and whenever there shall be a breach of any of the covenants hereinbefore contained, the Commissioner may re-enter upon the said premises, and thereupon this demise shall absolutely determine. Provided also that the expiration of the term hereby granted the lessee, his executors, administrators or assigns shall be entitled, if he or they so desire, to a renewal thereof for the same period, and upon the same terms and conditions save as to the amount of rent which shall be such as shall be fixed by the Commissioner as are hereinbefore mentioned.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

Annex No. 3.

Minute by Mr. Davidson.

THE whole question of the tenure of land in Protectorates is in the melting pot, and I do not think that anything short of a clear decision of the Privy Council is likely to go far in the direction of a satisfactory solution of it. There is a case now before the Privy Council in which, collaterally, questions as to the tenure of real property in the East Africa Protectorate are raised, and I hope that the Judgment of the Judicial Committee when it is given may be of some assistance and guidance to us in dealing with this very important matter.

Meanwhile, I can only advise, as I have done before, that we should temporize, as far as possible, and take no distinct departure or decision, if we can possibly avoid doing so.

As the present question concerns merely the terms of a lease for years, it does not involve the most acute phase of the land question. We have already granted leases, but have confined them to comparatively short terms, and I think it would be unwise to go beyond existing precedents or, *for the moment*, to introduce Indian models although eventually the Indian system may most probably prove to be that best adapted to Central Africa.

It would, however, be useful to have the Treasury Solicitor's views, and, as the Treasury is interested in the question from a financial point of view, I think we might fairly ask for them.

W. E. D.

Foreign Office, November 2, 1899.

Annex No. 4.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 8, 1899.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General at Mombasa, inclosing the draft of a ground-rent lease for use in the transfer of small plots taken up for building purposes by Swahilis and other native residents in the East Africa Protectorate.*

Lord Salisbury would be glad if the Lords Commissioners would instruct their Solicitor to furnish him with any observations which he may have to offer on this document.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Annex No. 5.

Treasury to Foreign Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, November 16, 1899.

WITH reference to Mr. Bertie's letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to cause them to be informed whether the draft form of lease for use in the East Africa Protectorate has been submitted to, and approved by, the Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

Annex No. 6.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 29, 1899.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 16th instant in which you inquire whether the Legal Adviser to this Department has considered and approved the draft form of lease which has been prepared for use in the East Africa Protectorate, and which was inclosed in Mr. Craufurd's despatch No. 151 of the 7th ultimo. A copy of this draft was forwarded to you on the 8th instant.

I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their confidential information, a copy of the Minute which was written by Mr. Davidson on the despatch in question,† and which shows exactly how the matter at present stands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Annex No. 7.

Treasury to Foreign Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, January 3, 1900.

IN compliance with the wishes of the Marquess of Salisbury, as signified in Mr. Bertie's letter of the 29th November last, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have referred to their Solicitor the draft form of lease for use in the East Africa Protectorate, together with the Memorandum by Mr. Davidson, dated

* Annex No. 1.

† Annex No. 2.

the 2nd November last; and I am now to transmit, for his Lordship's information, a copy of a Memorandum by the Solicitor and of its inclosure.

As the Solicitor points out, the question of the length of the term is mainly one of administration; and the Secretary of State may possibly decide that—in the absence of revision of rent every decade—the original term might be reduced in the case of Swahilis, &c., to, say, twenty-five or thirty years. Lord Salisbury is aware of the conditions respecting the acquisition of land in the German territory of Kiao-Chao, embodied in Governor Rosendahl's Decree of the 2nd September, 1898.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

Annex No. 8.

Memorandum by Solicitor to Treasury.

Mr. Chalmers,

I HAVE made some suggestions as to the wording of the proposed lease.

The question of the length of the term appears to me to be in the main one of administration, and I have not the knowledge of the position of the Protectorate which would enable me to express an opinion on this point which would be of any value.

A lease should be in the form required by the *lex situs*. Under Article 11 of the East Africa Order of the 7th July, 1897, Bombay law is made generally applicable and where it may be inapplicable, English law is to govern. It must, I think, be for the local Adviser of the Administration to put the document in proper form. In England leasehold property would not pass to "heirs," but I have left the word because it is probably the right one in respect of immovable property according to the *lex situs*.

(Initialled) D.

*Solicitor's Department, Treasury,
December 29, 1899.*

Annex No. 9.

Suggestions as to Wording of proposed Lease.

CLAUSE 1. It may be desirable to give both parties the option of determining the lease before the expiration of the full period reserved if no such notice of determination is given by either party.

Clause 2. Should there not be something to indicate the character and cost of the house to be erected under this provision?

Clause 3. The words "in good and substantial repair" are not applicable to land, and presumably "house" is intended in the first paragraph of this clause.

Should not there also be some provision in this clause as to the manner in which the land is to be cultivated and treated, and the condition in which it is to be delivered over?

The words as to the Commissioner being at liberty "to inspect and examine the condition and repairs of the land and any buildings erected thereon," should, I think, be "the condition of the land and the repairs of any building erected thereon." As it stands at present, the word "repairs" seems to apply to land as well as to buildings.

So far as I am in a position to judge, and subject to my Memorandum herewith, the document seems to be in order.

(Initialled) D.

*Solicitor's Department, Treasury,
December 29, 1899.*

Annex No. 10.

Memorandum by Sir C. Hill.

I HAD not previously seen the German Kiao-Chao Land Decree referred to by the Treasury. It seems to contain some provisions which might be adapted by us.

It starts from the basis that the land has been acquired by purchase by the Government, the ownership is completed when the deed has been officially registered. Purchasers who desire to sell have to notify the fact to the Administration which reserves the right of pre-emption: 33 per cent. of the net proceeds of any sale are to go to the Administration. In calculating net proceeds, all improvements carried out on the land by the owners are deducted, as well as 6 per cent. interest from the price realized by the resale.

If in twenty-five years a plot of land has not changed hands by voluntary sale, the Administration reserve the right of imposing a non-recurrent charge not exceeding the above, and the procedure may be repeated after a further twenty-five years. Owners of land have to pay a land tax of 6 per cent. on the value of the property.

I would suggest revising our draft lease as amended by the Treasury Solicitor, but not definitely deciding on it, and sending it with a copy of the German Decree to the Commissioners in East Africa and Uganda and the Chief Engineer, asking them whether they think the German form is suitable for the Protectorates and Railway. Meantime, we might ask the Treasury what they think of it themselves.

(Signed)

CLEMENT LI. HILL.

Foreign Office, January 13, 1900.

therefore, venture to propose that they should not be charged anything for the first five years.

4. The other three classes (a), (b), and (c), comprising the European, Eurasian, Goanese, Parsee, Indian, and Arab elements of the community, as well as a few Swahilis of undoubted means, would, I think, be quite content to pay for the advantage of having water laid on to their houses. I would suggest as a basis a rate of 3 rupees per mensem in return for a daily supply of 20 gallons. This should bring in 3,000*l.* a-year, which, with the other anticipated sources of revenue, might perhaps be sufficient. If a larger income from the rate is required it might be fixed at 5 rupees, which would yield 4*l.* a-year from each house, or a total sum of 5,000*l.*

5. For the non-paying Swahili population fountains might be erected in the most densely peopled districts of the native town. The natives would be able to draw their water from these free of charge for the first five years. When that period has elapsed they will have had time to realize the advantages of a good supply, and may possibly be willing to pay a small monthly rate either to have the water laid on in their houses or to have more fountains erected.

6. The decrease of the population from 30,000 to 26,300 has been caused by the late epidemic of small-pox and also the famine of 1899.

(Signed)

J. W. TRITTON,

Her Majesty's Acting Consul and Sub-Commissioner.

Mombasa, September 4, 1900.

No. 3.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 318.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 6, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a précis by Mr. Vice-Consul Sinclair, of correspondence which has taken place between our authorities in Jubaland and the Italian Resident at Guimbo, respecting the confiscation by the latter of some cattle belonging to Abdurrahman-bin-Mursaal, a petty Ogaden Chief in our employ.

Signor Perducchi, as your Lordship will observe, defends his action on three grounds: (1) that the cattle really belonged, not to Abdurrahman, but to his father Sheikh Mursaal-bin-Omar, who has given offence to the Italian authorities by emigrating from Italian to British territory; (2) that there is reason to suspect that Abdurrahman intended to smuggle them across the River Juba; (3) that Abdurrahman is really an Italian subject, and that the Italian authorities can therefore deal with him and his property as they please. In these contentions he is supported by the Governor of Mogadisho, Signor Dulio, who has referred the whole question to Rome.

I went into it when I was at Kismayu last May, and Abdurrahman declared himself ready to swear on the Koran, and to bring witnesses to prove that the cattle were his property, as distinct from his father's. I see no reason to doubt his statement, which our local authorities believed to be true. It cannot be proved that he intended to smuggle, the cattle were, in fact, seized at Lanchona, a considerable distance from the frontier; but even granting that he may have been reasonably suspected of such a design, the mere intention to commit an offence cannot justly, especially if its existence is not proved, be punished, as was done in this instance, more severely than the offence itself. As regards his Italian nationality, this is the first time I have heard the argument advanced. I do not know where he was born, though I am making inquiries on this point, but he had his residence, so far as a nomad Somali can be said to have a residence at all, on the British side of the river before the establishment of Italian, and, indeed, of British authority in the Juba Valley, and if he was born a Zanzibar subject, whether in the Italian sphere of influence or not, the fact of his being in our employ would entitle him to British protection in any Italian station under the Sultan's flag, in virtue of Article XVII of our Treaty with Zanzibar. He has certainly always considered himself a British rather than an Italian subject, though on what exact grounds I have not hitherto ascertained, as I was under the impression that his status as such was admitted on both sides.

I told him in May that if I failed to get redress for him from the Governor of Mogadisho, the only course left open to me would be to report the matter to Her Majesty's Government, and as Signor Dulio has written to Rome, I have laid all the facts before your Lordship. I hardly think that the Italian arguments will bear close examination,

and I am afraid that they really cloak a rather petty attempt to punish Sheikh Mursaal, in the person of his son, for his withdrawal from Italian territory.

I would venture to suggest that if all other means fail, the difference might be settled here locally by arbitrator, or a Court of Arbitrators, say the French, Portuguese, and American Representatives, who might examine and decide, first the somewhat complicated question of Abdurrahaman's national status and right to protection, and then, assuming him to have been found to be a British protected person, the actual merits of his case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Précis of Correspondence between the British and Italian Authorities at Kismayu and Guimbo respecting the seizure by the latter of some cattle, the property of Sheikh Abdurrahaman-bin-Mursaal.

ON the 14th March, 1900, Sheikh Abdurrahaman made a written complaint to Mr. Farrant, the District Officer at Kismayu, who in Mr. Jenner's temporary absence was performing that officer's duties, to the effect that some cattle which he had mortgaged to an Indian, had been seized by the Italian authorities at Gobwen, for no reason that he knew of.

Mr. Farrant, in a letter dated the 16th March, informed M. Perducchi, the Italian Vice-President at Guimbo, that Sheikh Abdurrahaman was a British protected person, and moreover a Chief in the pay of Her Majesty's Government. He inclosed with this letter the amount of customs duty payable, and asked that the cattle might be returned to their owner.

M. Perducchi replied on the 17th March that he was unable to accede to Mr. Farrant's request, as it was his belief that the cattle in question were in reality the property of Sheikh Mursaal Omar, the claimant's father, who it will be remembered took refuge in British territory for a political offence, and moreover that it had come to his knowledge that Sheikh Abdurrahaman had intended to smuggle them across the boundary without paying duty. He should therefore refer the matter to the Governor.

Mr. Farrant replied to this on the 10th May that Sheikh Abdurrahaman had produced proof that the cattle had been bought with his own money and were his own property, and pointed out the illegality of confiscating them on the mere suspicion that the owner had intended to attempt to avoid the payment of customs duty. He also sent the sworn declaration of two witnesses that M. Perducchi's own askari had told them that the cattle were seized in consequence of Sheikh Mursaal having taken refuge in British territory.

In reply to this M. Perducchi, on the 29th June wrote to Mr. Jenner, who had then returned to Kismayu, informing him that the Governor, Commandant E. Dulio, to whom he had submitted the matter, would refer it to the Italian Foreign Office, and regretting that meantime he could not return the cattle. With this letter he also sent a demi-official one in which he stated that Sheikh Mursaal had publicly stated in the market at Magadischio that the cattle were his own property and suggested that the proper course would be for the son to bring a penal action against him for their recovery. M. Perducchi further maintained that Sheikh Abdurrahaman was still an Italian-protected subject, being a native of that Protectorate, and that if he transacted private business in Italian territory he was amenable to the authority of the land in so far as that business was concerned.

No. 4.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received October 1.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Sir A. Hardinge's telegram No. 105 of the 24th ultimo, begs to forward a Memorandum by Major Woodward on the subject of the employment of the Masai tribe in a punitive expedition. Sir John Ardagh ventures to think that the facts brought to notice in the Memorandum

tend to the conclusion that, as a general principle, the employment of the Masai as military auxiliaries might entail inconvenient consequences, and that, both in Uganda and British East Africa, it is necessary to keep up sufficient permanent forces to maintain internal order and deal with any local emergency which may arise.

18, Queen Anne's Gate, London,
September 29, 1900.

Inclosure in No. 4.

*Memorandum on the employment of Masai Warriors in a Punitive Expedition
against Nandi.*

IN Sir A. Hardinge's telegram No. 105 of the 24th August last he announced that somewhat serious disturbances were taking place between Mau and Lake Victoria, and that, at the request of the Sub-Commissioner of Naivasha, he had sanctioned the dispatch of 300 Masai warriors to join the Uganda punitive expedition against the Wanandi.

As this course seems to be rather unusual, it may be of interest to mention a few points in connection with the character and customs of the Masai tribe.

These warriors have long been noted for their fighting qualities, and, in times past, have frequently raided their neighbours far and wide in search of loot. These raids have extended nearly as far as Mombasa, and even over the German frontier. The Wakamba and Wakikuyu have repeatedly suffered from Masai attacks, and many sharp conflicts have taken place between the rival tribes.

Meat and milk form the principal, if not the only, diet of the Masai, and consequently they look upon cows and goats as most valuable possessions. In fact, the men of this tribe have all the characteristics of born poachers, and cannot, if they get a chance, keep their hands off other people's cattle.

A few years ago the cattle plague, which extended through East Africa, played havoc with their herds, and immense numbers perished. These severe losses humbled, to a certain extent, the proud spirit of the Masai, and latterly they have not given so much trouble to their neighbours.

The pacifying influence of British rule in East Africa has been, no doubt, largely responsible for the diminution, in late years, of intertribal depredations, but it is possible that anything tending to encourage the natural propensities of the young Masai warriors would reawaken the old tribal love of raiding.

The employment of a number of these men, at the present juncture, in an expedition against the Wanandi will afford them a good opportunity of indulging in their favourite pursuit, and, as some clans of the tribe inhabit the country bordering on the Mau Plateau, it is not unlikely that a good deal of ill-feeling will be aroused between the Wanandi and the Masai generally.

The Wanandi themselves are a very warlike race, of excellent physique, and, although they will stand but little chance against a British expedition, they will probably retaliate on the Masai if a favourable opportunity arises at some future time.

The tribes inhabiting the Mau Plateau and the surrounding districts have never been particularly friendly to the British rule, and they appear to have taken advantage of the fact that the Uganda Protectorate garrison in these parts has, within the last year, been considerably reduced.

In September 1899 the distribution of the Uganda forces in this portion of the Protectorate was as follows:—

Eldoma Ravine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Nandi escarpment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Port Ugowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Lumbwa Cross Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Mumia's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409

In April 1900 :—

Eldoma Ravine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Nandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Nandi escarpment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Port Ugowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Fort Ternan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Mumia's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308

It will thus be seen that between September 1899 and April 1900 the British forces in the vicinity of the Mau district has been reduced by about 100 men, or, in other words, by a quarter of its strength.

(Signed)

E. M. WOODWARD,
Staff Captain.

September 28, 1900.

No. 5.

Lord Currie to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 8.)

(No. 15. Africa.)

My Lord,

Rome, September 28, 1900.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 23 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Italian Government in reply to the communication which, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I addressed to them on the 13th instant in regard to matters arising on the Anglo-Italian border at Kismayu.

The Italian Government appear not to have been previously aware of the fact that, before Mr. Jenner made the offer of a subsidy to Sheikh Abdio, he had previously informed the Italian Consul-General of his intention to do so, and an explanation will be requested from Signor Pestalozza in regard to this.

He will, at the same time, receive instructions in regard to a direct correspondence between Signor Dulio and Sir Arthur Hardinge, to be transmitted through the Italian Consul-General.

I have, &c.
(For Lord Currie)
(Signed) STEPHEN LEECH.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Marquis Visconti-Venosta to Lord Currie.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Rome, September 22, 1900.

I THANK your Excellency for the note which you did me the honour of addressing to me on the 13th instant, giving me explanations of the relations of the English authorities at Kismayu with the Sheikh Abdio, who is under the protection of Italy.

The facts set forth in the Memorandum which was communicated in April last to Lord Salisbury by the Italian Ambassador in London, were brought to the knowledge of the Italian Consul-General in Zanzibar, Cavaliere Pestalozza, by Commendatore Dulio, Governor of Benadir, and Cavaliere Pestalozza, in referring them to this Ministry, did not mention the circumstance that Mr. Jenner had warned him of his intention to offer to Sheikh Abdio, on behalf of his Government, a monthly allowance of 50 rupees.

I am asking for explanations on this point from Cavaliere Pestalozza, and I shall not fail to recommend to him what your Excellency writes to me about correspondence between Commendatore Dulio and Sir A. Hardinge on questions of small importance which interest the Administrations of the two neighbour Colonies. Only this Ministry desires that such correspondence may pass through the medium of the Italian Consul-General in Zanzibar.

Meanwhile, I observe with great pleasure that the incident which gave rise to the complaints of the Governor of Benadir was due to a misunderstanding, and that the British authorities of the right bank of the Juba have given the necessary instructions

that the Sheikh Abdio, ceasing to be considered as an Agent of the British Government, should no longer exercise official authority on the right bank of that river, in order that the relations between the Italian and British authorities on either side of the River Juba may reflect the cordial feelings which exist between the two allied and friendly nations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VISCONTI-VENOSTA.

No. 6.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Lord Currie.

(No. 26. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 11, 1900.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Excellency a copy of a despatch with inclosures from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate,* respecting the confiscation by the Italian Resident at Guimbo of certain cattle belonging to Abdurrahman-bin-Mursaal, a petty Ogaden Chief, in the employment of the Protectorate.

I have to request your Lordship to make a representation to the Italian Government, pressing for the restitution of the cattle or for the payment of proportionate compensation.

In the event of the reply of the Italian Government proving unsatisfactory, it will then be time to consider whether it would be advisable to have recourse to arbitration, as proposed by Sir A. Hardinge, but for the present your Excellency should make no mention to the Italian Government of that suggestion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 7.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Lord Currie.

(No. 27. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 12, 1900.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 15, Africa, of the 28th ultimo, I transmit herewith to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate on the subject of the relations existing between the Protectorate and Bardera and Serenli.†

I have to request your Lordship to communicate to the Italian Government a copy of Mr. Jenner's letter to Sheikh Abdio, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that they will consider his action in the matter as satisfactory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 8.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 13, 1900.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in East Africa,‡ relative to the scheme of a fresh water supply for Mombasa.

According to Sir A. Hardinge's report, it would not appear impossible to raise by local imposition sufficient revenue to insure the working of the scheme without any loss.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, however, suggested that a definite decision as regards the adoption of a scheme on the lines proposed should be deferred pending the results of certain experiments which the Uganda Railway

* No. 3.

† No. 1.

‡ See Part LXII, No. 27; and *ante*, No. 2.

authorities are conducting at Mombasa with the view of obtaining water from wells. With reference to this point, I am to state, for their Lordships' information, that the Railway Committee have not yet learnt the result of those experiments.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 9.

Viscount Cromer to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 15.)

(No. 164.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 6, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that steamers will in future leave Khartoum for the south on the 27th of every month, starting from the 27th instant. It should now become possible for mails to reach Fort Berkeley by this route in approximately twenty-five days from London.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

No. 10.

Lord Currie to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 15.)

(No. 16. Africa.)

My Lord,

Rome, October 11, 1900.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 15 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of a further note which I have received from the Italian Government in regard to matters arising on the Anglo-Italian border at Kismayu.

I also inclose copy of the note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 23 of the 4th September, I addressed to the Italian Government on the same subject.

Your Lordship will observe that the Italian Consul-General at Zanzibar, who is at present in this country, does not recollect that Mr. Jenner ever informed him of his intention of offering a subsidy to Sheikh Abdio, as reported by Mr. Jenner in his despatch No. 79 of the 6th July to Sir A. Hardinge, copy of which formed an inclosure in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

It has occurred to me that this discrepancy may possibly be due to an error, and that Mr. Jenner may have informed Signor Dulio of his intention, not the Italian Consul-General, and that the former may not have informed Cavaliere Pestalozza.

The Italian Government further state that, from information which has reached them from Zanzibar, Sheikh Abdio has asserted in a letter that he has received an invitation from Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim to cross over to the right bank of the Juba with his people in order to unite with him in fighting the Amara.

The Marquis Visconti-Venosta, who does not give the date of Sheikh Abdio's letter, presumes that this invitation was made previous to the receipt by Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim of the instructions mentioned in my note to his Excellency of the 13th ultimo.

In conclusion, his Excellency states that the desired instructions have been sent to the Italian Governor of Benadir in regard to a more direct correspondence with Sir Arthur Hardinge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CURRIE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Marquis Visconti-Venosta to Lord Currie.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome,
October 6, 1900.

THE Italian Consul-General at Zanzibar, at present on leave in Italy, to whom I wrote about the affair dealt with in your Excellency's note of the 13th instant, replies that he presumes that there must be some misunderstanding in the assertion of the English

Sub-Commissioner in Kismayu, since he does not recollect that Mr. Jenner ever wrote to him or spoke of his intention of offering, on behalf of his Government, a monthly allowance to Sheikh Abdio, Chief of Bardera.

From recent information which this Ministry have had from Zanzibar, it appears that Sheikh Abdio has declared, by letter, that he has been invited by Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim to cross with his people to the right bank of the Juba and join with him in fighting the Amara.

I presume that this occurred before Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim had received the instructions mentioned in your Excellency's note of the 13th September last.

I hasten, meanwhile, to assure you that Cavaliere Pestalozza has already written from Italy to the Governor of Benadir that questions of slight importance interesting both the British and Italian Colonies in the Juba district, shall be dealt with directly by Commissioner Dulio and Sir A. Hardinge through the medium of the Italian Consul-General at Zanzibar.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) VISCONTI-VENOSTA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Lord Currie to Marquis Visconti-Venosta.

M. le Ministre,

Rome, September 13, 1900.

ON the 18th April last the Italian Ambassador in London communicated to Lord Salisbury a Memorandum complaining of certain acts of alleged interference, on the part of the British authorities at Kismayu, with the Chiefs of tribes settled on the left bank of the River Juba.

The matter was referred at once to Mr. Jenner, Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in Jubaland, who has now furnished a Report, from which it would appear that the complaint of the Italian authorities arose out of a misunderstanding on their part as to the action taken by the Sub-Commissioner in regard to the offer of a subsidy to Sheikh Abdio, a Chief resident on the left bank of the River Juba and under the protection of Italy.

The facts of the case, as reported by Mr. Jenner, are as follows:—

On the occasion of his visit to Serenli he made the offer to Sheikh Abdio of a monthly allowance of 50 rupees, having previously informed the Italian Consul-General of his intention to do so.

His reason for making the offer, which was not refused by Sheikh Abdio, was that the latter possessed influence on the British as well as on the Italian side of the river.

At the commencement of July last, Mr. Jenner received a visit from Abdi, son of Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim, who stated that Sheikh Abdio had not for several months sent down a messenger to draw his subsidy, and that he had, in conversation with his father, announced his intention of renouncing the pay of the British Government, saying, "A man cannot eat out of both hands at once."

Sir A. Hardinge has now instructed Mr. Jenner to appoint Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim British Agent in Serenli instead of Sheikh Abdio, and to inform the latter in courteous language that, in view of his chief residence being in Italian territory, it has appeared convenient both to the Italian and the British authorities on the coast that he should not act as the official of the British Government, and that it had been decided to appoint Farrah Ibrahim in that capacity, and that from the date of his receipt of this intimation he is requested to abstain from exercising any official powers on the right bank of the River Juba.

In appointing Sheikh Farrah Ibrahim to be British Agent, Mr. Jenner has been further instructed to inform him that he must bear in mind that the relations between the British and Italian Governments are of the most friendly character, and that his attitude towards Sheikh Abdio or any other Representative of Italian authority at Bardera should be so likewise.

In bringing the above facts to your Excellency's notice, I am directed by my Government to draw the attention of the Italian Government to a suggestion offered by Sir A. Hardinge, to the effect that misunderstandings and trouble to the English and Italian Foreign Offices might often be avoided if Signor Dulio would correspond direct with Sir A. Hardinge on questions of detail affecting their respective Administrations before

sending to Rome reports on the action of the British authorities in Julaland, which, being mainly derived from native sources, cannot always be regarded as trustworthy.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CURRIE.

No. 11.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

(No. 321.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 13, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that Sultan Shirwa-bin-Ismaïl, Sultan of the Herti tribe of Somalis, died at Yonte on the 23rd July last. I need not recapitulate the history of this Chief, who has repeatedly figured in my reports on Somali affairs, to your Lordship. Though he gave considerable trouble at Kismayu in the time of the Imperial British East Africa Company, he has been obedient and well-behaved since the establishment of the Protectorate, having entered into friendly relations with us very shortly after its establishment, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Craufurd, at that time Acting Sub-Commissioner in Jubaland. Mr. Jenner was absent on tour when Sultan Shirwa died, and I have not heard from him what arrangements he proposes for the succession to the Chieftainship of the Herti tribe; but whoever becomes their nominal Sultan, it may be taken as certain that the most powerful native influence over them for some time to come will be that of Sheikh Ali-bin-Nehar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 12.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

(No. 323.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 16, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam, respecting the formation of a Syndicate for the working of the vein of gold said to exist in Usukuma.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Acting Vice-Consul Hollis to Sir A. Hardinge.

(No. 69.)

Sir,

Dar-es-Salaam, September 11, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Syndicate, with a capital of 300000l., has been formed by the shareholders of the Berlin Diskonto Gesellschaft and a well-known Company promoter, Dr. Schalach, of Hamburg, the object of which is to search for the vein of gold reported to exist in Usukuma. Herr Jahnke, who first discovered gold in this region, leaves Dar-es-Salaam for Victoria Nyanza in a few days' time with a caravan of two or three hundred artisans and workmen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLAUD HOLLIS.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

(No. 331.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 20, 1900.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 247 of the 7th ultimo, respecting Sir Lloyd Mathews' proposal for dealing with proceedings against British subjects in the service of the Sultan, in respect of acts done by them in their public capacity as His Highness' Agents.

I have discussed this proposal with Her Majesty's Acting Judge at Zanzibar, and we are agreed that, if preferred by the Zanzibar Government to the solution suggested in my despatch No. 192 of the 11th June, it may be accepted and given a trial.

There will, however, be no necessity in this case to proceed by a Diplomatic Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and His Highness, as Article II of the Sultan's Decree of the 26th Shaban, 1316 (sent home in my despatch No. 19 of the 10th January, 1899), provides for the presence in the Supreme Court of Zanzibar of a Judge of the Court of Delegated Jurisdiction, in any case in which his participation in its proceedings is requested by His Highness. As the law at present stands, it would therefore be sufficient that the Sultan should decree that such Judge should always participate in any civil proceedings which might be instituted on petition in the Supreme Court against one of His Highness' Agents.

The only objection to this course would be that as the Supreme Court is at present constituted, the English Judge would be in a minority, and would be liable to be outvoted by the First Minister and the two Arab Cadis who form the majority of the Court.

I propose, therefore, for dealing with these special cases, a Committee or Delegation of the Supreme Court, consisting of two of its members, one of whom shall be the Sultan, or, in his absence, his First Minister, or a Cadi, and the other one of the English Judges, the latter to be President in all cases in which His Highness or the First Minister do not sit in person. I have the honour to inclose a draft Decree, giving effect to this proposal, which has been prepared by Judge Cator, and which will, I hope, meet Sir Lloyd Mathews' wishes. My object is to provide, with every possible regard for the susceptibilities of the Sultan, a known and recognized Court for the hearing of actions (which may occasionally be of a very technical character) against the members of the Zanzibar Government in their public capacities, and to secure that at least one of the members of that Court shall be a trained European lawyer. It is no reproach to the native Ulema to assert that they are hardly competent to deal with all the questions of commercial law and liability in which the officials of the Sultan's Government are likely to be involved with increasing frequency, as the administration of the Zanzibar Protectorate is more and more conducted upon European lines. The instance cited by Sir Lloyd Mathews, in which they tried, to the satisfaction of the German Consul, a case on which there was a subsequent appeal to the Sultan, was one relating to a share of profits between a German-protected Arab (Mahomed-bin-Khalfan, or Rumaliza) and Tippu Tib, and in which the former being the plaintiff, had absolutely no alternative but to go to the ordinary native Court, since the Court of Delegated Jurisdiction only hears cases in which one of the parties is a British subject. Though the presence of an European element in all the Native Courts is perhaps not urgently needed in the immediate present, Sir Lloyd would, I think, himself admit that it would greatly strengthen these Tribunals, and that its introduction in some form or another, if Zanzibar is to continue in its present path of progress, can only be a question of time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Draft Decree.

FROM Seyyid Hamud-bin-Mahomed-bin-Saïd to all his subjects :

In the name of the Most Merciful God :

Be it known to all our subjects that we have decreed, and do hereby decree that, in the event of any British subject, or protected-British subject, having any complaint

to make against any of our servants in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by them in the course of their official duties as our servants, such complaints shall be dealt with and decided as follows :—

1. The complainant shall present a petition to our Supreme Court, setting forth the nature of his complaint.

2. The complaint shall be heard by two Judges of our Supreme Court, one of whom shall be ourselves, or one of the ordinary Judges of our Supreme Court, and the other shall be one of the Judges of our Court of Delegated Jurisdiction.

3. In the absence of ourselves, or of our First Minister, the Judge of the Court of Delegated Jurisdiction shall preside at the hearing of such complaint.

4. In the event of there being a difference of opinion between the two Judges on the hearing of such complaint, the opinion of the Presiding Judge shall prevail.

No. 14.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

(No. 334.)

My Lord,

Dar-es-Salaam, September 21, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report, with reference to my despatch No. 27 of the 29th January, that the Government of German East Africa has allowed Her Majesty's Vice-Consul here to exercise the control over British and British-protected dhows, provided for under the General Act of the Brussels Conference, subject to the approval and sanction of the German Government, and that as the latter has not so far been withheld, that control has for some time past been exercised without question by Mr. Hollis.

That officer now asks for power to levy in German East Africa the fees charged in Zanzibar under the Brussels Act, in accordance with the Regulations issued by Sir Rennell Rodd, when Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, on the 31st October, 1893 (a copy of which I have the honour to inclose for reference), and I would ask your Lordship to permit me, as Her Majesty's Consul-General in German East Africa, to accord him that power, and to enable him, on my behalf, to grant authority to native vessels of British or Zanzibar nationality to fly the British or Zanzibar flags.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Minutes.

I have great doubts as to the legality of part of Sir A. Hardinge's proposal.

1. As regards the grant of the Zanzibar flag and the levy of a purely Zanzibar fee by the British Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam :

The British Vice-Consul is, I think, *ex officio* charged with Zanzibar interests, and if Zanzibar law authorizes the grant of the Zanzibar flag by a Consular authority and the levy of a fee for granting it, I think that the Vice-Consul has a right to act as proposed. If any Zanzibar subject objected to pay the fee, the matter must be settled by the Zanzibar or by the German Law Courts. The matter has nothing to do with us ; it is not one in which we are called upon to interfere as Protecting Power. Our Vice-Consul might levy fees for granting the Russian flag, if he were Acting Russian Vice-Consul, and authorized so to do by Russian law.

The proposal may be approved, but the Vice-Consul must act as authorized by the Government of Zanzibar, not by us.

2. As regards the grant of the British flag and the levy of a British fee by the British Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam :

It is not clear what is really intended.

So far as I know the only way for a ship to acquire a right to fly the British flag is to obtain permanent or provisional British registry ; or, in the case of Zanzibar, a certificate of British ownership under the arrangement given at p. 95 of the Board of Trade Instructions to Consuls.

The Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam cannot issue a permanent British register. The provisional register which he can issue lasts for six months only, or until the vessel reaches a port of registry. The form of provisional register is given at p. 98 of the Instructions. I see no provision for levying any fee.

I do not think that the Secretary of State can, of his own authority, create any new

mode of acquiring the right to fly the British flag, nor do I think that he can create a new fee to be levied by a Consul in consideration of any official Act performed by the Consul, although II of the Act, printed at p. 244 of the Foreign Office List, does not say that Consular fees shall be imposed only by Order in Council, II (3) of the Act making a Consul liable to a heavy penalty for even asking for any fee not imposed by Order in Council.

It must be remembered that the certificate granted under the arrangement at p. 95 of the Board of Trade Instructions, can only be issued by the Consul at Zanzibar, and that it applies exclusively to vessels trading along the coast of Zanzibar.

It is a question whether the arrangement should not now be altered in consultation with the Board of Trade, seeing that a large part of the old Zanzibar mainland coast has now become German, and that the rest is administered by Great Britain and Italy.

But it is possible that Sir A. Hardinge's proposal refers exclusively to the grant of the British flag to British-owned native craft under Article XXXII of the Brussels Act. But this Article is permissive only, and I do not think that any legislative or other measures have been taken for putting the Article into force as regards the British flag, and without such arrangements the British flag can neither be granted under that Article—as I think—much less any fee levied.

I think we ought to consult the Board of Trade on the proposal to grant the British flag and might take the opportunity of asking them to answer our letter of the 17th February, 1896, on the whole question of the British and Zanzibar flags, if, as appears to be the case, it is still unanswered. I believe that Sir W. Murton is studying the question.

The Consular Department concurs "in the view expressed in my Minute as to the questionableness of the right of British Consular officers to levy a fee for the grant of the British flag."

H. F.

Foreign Office, October 26, 1900.

I agree generally with Mr. Farnall's long Minute, on separate slips of paper annexed, which goes very fully into the question.

I think that the Minute might be *type written*, that Sir A. Hardinge, who is now in this country, might be consulted as to the exact limits and scope of his proposal (with reference to which some doubt appears to exist), and that then we should consult the Board of Trade, as proposed.

W. E. D.

Foreign Office, November 17, 1900.

F. B.

Foreign Office, November 22, 1901.

Sir A. Hardinge to Foreign Office.

My dear Brooke,

Bencombe, November 28, 1900.

I return the papers about the flags and dhows.

My proposal was a simple one: merely to extend to Dar-es-Salaam the system in vogue at Zanzibar. At present, at Zanzibar, any British-Indian dhow-owner must obtain from the Agency a licence under the Brussels Act to fly the British flag, and every Sultan's subject must obtain a similar licence from the Zanzibar Port Office. The licence states that the owner has fulfilled all the conditions required by the Act, and furnishes a number of particulars as to the dhow; a duplicate signed by me in the case of British vessels, and by Captain Agnew in the case of Zanzibar vessels, is handed by me to the Secretary of the International Bureau at its next meeting. The same thing is done by the Consuls of all other Signatory Powers in the case of native vessels owned by their subjects or protégés.

In Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere in German East Africa there was for a long time no Resident British Consular authority, so Indians and Zanzibaris who acquired dhows in one of these ports had to come over to Zanzibar to get their licences from me or from the Zanzibar Government, and to save the trouble of doing this, and also to please the German authorities, they frequently took the German flag with a German licence. This the Germans always encouraged, for obvious reasons. When, however, we had a Resident Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam I claimed, on his behalf, that as the "Consular authority"

contemplated by the Brussels Act he should exercise the control provided by that Act over British and British-protected dhows (just as the German Consul does over German dhows at Zanzibar), and after some delay and discussion the German authorities agreed to do this. We now propose as part of the new arrangement that dhow-owners under our protection should be able to get their licences from the Vice-Consulate at Dar-es-Salaam instead of having to come for them to Zanzibar. If my proposal is sanctioned, Cave will send out to Hollis a packet of "authorizations to fly the British flag" (we have hundreds of these printed forms in the Agency), and will empower him as Acting Consul-General for German East Africa to sign, issue, and keep duplicates of them, as his deputy. He will also send him a number of authorizations to fly the Zanzibar flag, and will empower him, on behalf of the Zanzibar Government, to issue these licences to Zanzibar dhow-owners on the German coast as the local Representative of the Protecting Power. There is, I think, no fee for the grant of the English licences, and I have not proposed that Hollis should charge one, but the Sultan's Government do levy fees, which are paid into the Port Office, and those fees would at Dar-es-Salaam be collected by Hollis, and remitted to the Zanzibar Government through the Agency, just as I, when acting for Portugal, charge and remit certain shipping fees to the Portuguese Government. It might be arranged that in return for this extra work a small percentage of the fees might be retained as a personal emolument by Hollis. That, however, is a detail.

I have no official papers with me, such as Orders in Council or Consular Instructions, so I cannot refer to those mentioned by Farnall, but as German East Africa is within the zone subject to the Brussels Act, I should have thought it would have been sufficient for the Secretary of State to instruct Cave or Eliot to carry out its provisions as regards the grant of licences and flags to native vessels, in his capacity as British Consul-General in German East Africa, or direct his Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam to do so on his behalf. He has, as it is, to examine the crew list and satisfy himself as to the *bona fides* of negro passengers, &c., and I presume is acting legally in doing so.

I should, therefore, suggest for the consideration of the Foreign Office, a despatch to Zanzibar authorizing Cave, as Consul-General for German East Africa, to grant (through Hollis) licences to British dhow-owners fulfilling the necessary qualifications in German territory (they must have, for instance, property there), and by arrangements with the Zanzibar Government to grant Zanzibar licences, and charge and remit the flag fees to Zanzibar dhow-owners in the same position.

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Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. H. HARDINGE.

No. 15.

Mr. Lyne to Foreign Office.—(Received October 16.)

Sir,

St. James's Street, London, October 16, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your perusal, a copy of the heads of a proposed Concession to be granted to Mr. Hastings Neale, who represents Messrs. Milward and Co., merchants, of London.

The Zanzibar Government, in granting this Concession, has three main objects in view, which are embodied in the terms of the scheme:—

1. The placing of the finances of the country on a more stable footing. This is effected by the concessionees taking the risks of the clove tax and paying the Zanzibar Government a fixed annually subsidy.

2. The establishment of a trading bank in Zanzibar for financing the Arab clove growers. It is hoped that this will ameliorate the condition of the Arab planters, who depend at present upon the Indian usurer for advances upon their crops and plantations.

3. The development of the internal industries of the country. The concessionees undertake to invest 35,000*l.* in plantations. This will also provide security against failure to meet their obligations.

The Zanzibar Government, under the scheme, are granting to the bank the right to issue paper money, subject to certain safeguards and restrictions, and, as another inducement to the concessionees, agree to invite them to tender for all public works as specified.

I am writing this on behalf of Sir Lloyd Mathews, who is now on his way to Switzerland, and who has asked me, in his absence, to act for him in this matter. The

terms of the proposed Concession are subject to correction and confirmation in Zanzibar, though the principles embodied have been thoroughly discussed and approved on both sides, and are those upon which the Concession will be finally granted.

Mr. Neale will accompany Sir Lloyd Mathews to Zanzibar by the November boat, if the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the proposed Concession is obtained in time.

This will be convenient to the Zanzibar Government as it may enable them to prepare their Estimates for 1901 under the altered conditions involved in the Concession.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. N. LYNE, *Director of Agriculture,*
Zanzibar Government Service.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Heads of proposed Concession to be granted by the Zanzibar Government.

1. THE proceeds of the tax of 25 per cent. of the annual clove crop of the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, &c., after collection to be handed over to the concessionees by the Government officials as hereinafter mentioned during a period of twenty-five years from the date of the Concession. Should both parties be desirous of renewing the Concession for a further period of twenty-five years, the concessionees are to have the right of obtaining this extension upon the understanding that the terms of the extended Concession be readjusted, the annual payment to be the average proceeds of the tax for the previous five years. 'Three years' notice on either side must be given previous to the 25th year if the Concession of the clove tax is not to be renewed.

2. In the event of the clove tax being reduced by the Government for reasons of pressing necessity, the premium hereinafter agreed to be paid to the Government by the concessionees shall be correspondingly reduced.

3. The concessionees shall pay to the Zanzibar Government in respect of the said clove tax a yearly premium of 35,000*l.*, payable quarterly and in advance, such premium to be increased by one-half of the net excess of the produce of the said tax above 35,000*l.*, but so that such premium shall not exceed 45,000*l.* per annum.

4. The collection of the said tax to remain as heretofore in the hands and under the control of the Custom-house officials, and to be effected at the sole expense of the Government, the produce as collected being handed over to the concessionees at the Custom-house at Zanzibar, the concessionees being subject to the same privileges and regulations as to storage as other traders, and to have no right of interference in the collection of the tax.

5. The concessionees are to have the right, and undertake to establish and conduct a National Bank in Zanzibar and Pemba, with power to issue paper money having currency in Zanzibar and Pemba, the amount of such issue not at any time to exceed the paid-up capital of the Bank except with the consent of the Government, and no note to be for a less amount than 5 rupees, and to conduct all such business as is usually conducted by a National Bank, and particularly to take over all the rights and obligations of the Syndicate hereunder. In particular the Bank shall establish Departments for the purpose of making advances of sums to growers and others at a reasonable rate of interest.

6. When and so far as may be possible, and subject to existing Treaties, the concessionees are to be invited to tender for the construction and maintenance of all public works and buildings, including docks, harbours, piers, roads, railways, tramways, telegraphs, telephones, systems of lighting, and all other ways and means of communication and illumination, provided that such works are not performed by the Government. Whenever possible the tender of the concessionees shall have the preference.

7. During the term of the Concession the concessionees are to have the right of distilling cloves or other agricultural produce in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, provided always that no intoxicating spirits are to be distilled for local consumption.

8. Before commencing operations in Zanzibar hereunder, the concessionees shall deposit 35,000*l.* at a place nominated by the Zanzibar Government, to be held in the joint names of the concessionees and the Zanzibar Government. This sum is to be invested as approved by the Government, and all interest earned thereon shall be paid

to the concessionees, and, in the event of any breach of clause 3 hereof, such sum of 35,000*l.*, or any securities representing the same, shall be forfeited to and become the property of the Government of Zanzibar.

9. The concessionees are to use its best endeavours by all reasonable methods to find new markets for the sale of Zanzibar cloves and clove oil, and such other produce as they may be interested in, and to bring about an increased and wider use for them.

10. The Zanzibar Government is to assist the concessionees with advice in the purchase and planting of estates, and, if desired, is to receive an agent of the concessionees, who shall be attached to the Agricultural Department for such time as may be necessary.

11. The concessionees recognize the principle that the storing up of large quantities of cloves is inimical to the best interests of the islands, and it therefore agrees that the world's stock shall, if possible, not be allowed to accumulate beyond a figure hereafter to be determined. Whenever such figure is reached, the concessionees are to dispose of its cloves as they come in from the plantations to the highest *bond fide* bidder in the open market of the Zanzibar Custom-house.

12. Further, in order to protect the clove industry from outside competition, the concessionees agree not to take any steps to force the price of ordinary fair cloves beyond a figure hereinafter to be determined upon, and that after such figure has been reached the concessionees are to dispose of its cloves as they come in from the plantations to the highest *bond fide* bidder in the open market of the Zanzibar Custom-house.

13. As an alternative to the disposal of its cloves in open market as provided under clause 11, the Syndicate is to have the option of distilling their surplus stock for the manufacture of clove oil, provided that the distillation takes place in Zanzibar.

14. The Government shall have the right at any time, and from time to time, to nominate and appoint two persons to be Directors of the Bank to be established pursuant to clause 5 hereof, and the constitution of the Bank shall provide for their appointment accordingly.

15. In the event of disputes arising under clauses 11 or 12 as to the concessionees' stocks at any time, the same shall be referred to a sole Arbitrator, who shall be a London broker nominated at the request of the Bank or the Government by the President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Recommended for approval on behalf of the Zanzibar Government.

(Signed) LLOYD WM. MATHEWS,
First Minister and Treasurer of the Zanzibar Government.

London, October 13, 1900.

Witness to signature :

(Signed) R. N. LYNE,
Zanzibar Government Service.

Accepted on behalf of the concessionees, Messrs. Milward and Co., Suffolk House, Cannon Street.

(Signed) HASTINGS NEALE,
Delegated Partner.

Whitmore Park, Coventry, October 13, 1900.

Witness to signature :

(Signed) R. N. LYNE,
Zanzibar Government Service.

Clove Concession Queries for Zanzibar.

3. The sum of 35,000*l.* is open to revision if statistics show a larger average amount has been received.

4. There must be a provision that the paper money issued shall not exceed the realizable assets of the Bank and yearly audit provided for.

Should the Bank be required to hold specie to a fixed amount as against paper money issued?

11 and 12. The figures here referred to should be agreed before the Concession is signed.

(Signed) LLOYD WM. MATHEWS.

19, Bury Street, St. James's London,
October , 1900.

No. 16.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received October 20.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, October 19, 1900.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Martin Gosselin's letter of the 13th instant, transmitting, by direction of the Marquess of Salisbury, copies of further correspondence on the subject of a water supply at Mombasa.

My Lords will await a further communication giving the results of the well-sinking experiments of the Uganda Railway Committee in the island.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 17.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

(No. 341.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 5, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that I to-day unveiled the statue of the late Sir William Mackinnon, which has been erected here on the site offered by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose.

After removing the veil from the statue I delivered an address, in which I dwelt upon the great services rendered by Sir William Mackinnon to British interests in East Africa.

The ceremony, which was attended by all the Government officials present in Mombasa in uniform, as well as by Sir Clement Hill, attracted a large gathering of native spectators. At its close Mr. Denne, of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Company, who is one of the trustees, was good enough to thank me for my speech, the substance of which he would, he said, report to the Committee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 18.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

(No. 342.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 7, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that Sir Clement Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., Superintendent of the African Protectorates, controlled by your Lordship's Office, arrived at Zanzibar at 7 A.M. on the 28th ultimo, on the Messageries steamer "Yang-tsze."

Mr. Alexander, Acting First Minister of the Zanzibar Government, accompanied by Captain Agnew, Port Officer, went on board to welcome him, and brought him in the Sultan's State barge to the pier in front of the Palace, where I was waiting with the Agency staff and the officials of the Zanzibar Government in full dress to receive him. A salute of eleven guns was fired from His Highness' ship "Nyanza" as Sir Clement landed, and proceeded with me in one of the Sultan's State carriages to Her Majesty's Agency. Guards of honour were stationed both at the pier and at the entrance of the Agency. At 10 A.M. he was received in public audience by the Sultan, with whom he had a private interview later on the day, the substance of which he is reporting to your Lordship. On the following day (29th September), I gave an official

dinner in his honour, at which the British officials in Zanzibar, and the Representatives of the English Missions and the principal English business houses were present. The foreign Consuls, with all of whom he exchanged visits, met him at dinner at Her Majesty's Agency on Sunday the 30th.

During his stay in Zanzibar Sir Clement Hill inspected the barracks, prison, Government Offices and quarantine station on Prison Island, and drove with me to Dunga (12 miles from town) to see the plantations of the Government Agricultural Department. I released in honour of his visit the surviving two Witu rebels detained in the Zanzibar gaol.

I embarked with him on the evening of the 1st October on Her Majesty's ship "Barrosa" for Chaki Chaki, where we spent the 2nd October. Here he attended a baraza at the Wali's residence and a sitting of the Slavery Court and visited the principal institutions, including the Government Settlement at Ras Tunda-uwa.

We rode next morning along Captain Taubman's new road to Weti (20 miles north of Chaki Chaki), where all the chief Arabs of the northern half of Pemba were waiting to receive us. At Weti Sir Clement visited the new prison, attended a sitting of the District Court and made a short speech to the Arabs, in which he referred to the economic difficulties connected with the labour question. His remarks, which were conceived in a sympathetic spirit, were very well received by his auditors, and produced an excellent impression.

Leaving Pemba on the evening of the 3rd October, we reached Mombasa on the following morning. A salute was fired from the fort as Sir Clement landed in uniform, the guard of honour being furnished by the East Africa Rifles, Colonel Ternan and all the officials present in Mombasa, including the Sub-Commissioners of Tanaland and Jubaland, whom I had asked to come down to meet him, and all the Walis of the Province of Seyyidieh, as well as the Wali of Lamu received him in full dress and accompanied him to the baraza. There, after I had informed them in a formal speech of my approaching departure, of Colonel Ternan's appointment, and of the objects of Sir Clement's visit, Sir Clement himself addressed the assembly, and I introduced to him one by one all the officers present. This was the only public ceremony that day, the weather being wet and stormy, but Sir Clement visited the Government Offices in the afternoon and transacted some official business.

On the 5th October, Sir Clement attended the unveiling of the Mackinnon statue reported in my last previous despatch, and visited the fort, where he distributed some medals bestowed on soldiers of the East Africa Rifles. In the evening I gave an official dinner in his honour at the Club, to which all the chief European residents here were invited.

Yesterday he opened a new market at Konzi, in the northern quarter of the town, was present at a luncheon at which I asked the Walis to meet him, and honoured a farewell dinner given me by the Protectorate officers. He leaves on the 9th instant for Nairobi.

I was much gratified at the approval which Sir Clement Hill was good enough to express of the arrangements made by me for his reception, as well as of the general condition of affairs, as far as he was able to observe it, both here and at Zanzibar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 19.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

(No. 343.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 7, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Indian contingent left Mombasa this morning for India.

I addressed a few words to the officers and men previous to their embarkation yesterday afternoon at Kilindini Pier, and thanked them for their services while in this Protectorate.

Though they have not, like our former contingent, had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves in active service, the behaviour of the men during their stay

here has been very satisfactory and their English officers, Captain Watson and Lieutenant McCaskill, leave the Protectorate amidst general regret.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 20.

Sir A. Hardinge to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

(No. 344.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 7, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that I leave this Protectorate by the mail-steamer expected here to-morrow for England, to receive your Lordship's orders before proceeding to Tehran.

As I was accompanying Sir Clement Hill to Pemba and Mombasa, I took leave of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar on the morning of the 1st instant, at a private audience in which I had the honour of being received by him. I had previously, on the 28th ultimo, presided for the last time at a meeting of the East Africa Protectorate Council at Zanzibar, to which I introduced Colonel Ternan, who had just arrived from Europe on his way to take up his new duties as Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner here.

I bade farewell officially to the British officers and Walis of the East Africa Protectorate, and introduced Colonel Ternan to them at a baraza held here on the morning of the 4th instant to welcome Sir Clement Hill.

On the following day I accepted, after consultation with Sir Clement Hill, who saw no objection to my doing so, a sword of honour, presented to me, together with a farewell address, by the Arabs and Indians of the coast provinces on the occasion of my final departure from this country.

I have to-day addressed notes to the Sultan's Government, the Governor of German East Africa, and the foreign Consuls at Zanzibar, informing them that Mr. Cave will for the present act as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, and Consul-General in German East Africa, and Colonel Ternan as Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in the East Africa Protectorate, and I shall now formally give over charge to those two officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 21.

Sir C. Hill to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

(No. 1.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 7, 1900.

I CANNOT attempt a detailed account of the various points of interest which have come under my notice since my arrival at Zanzibar on the 28th ultimo, but as I leave for Uganda on the 9th, and communications are interrupted beyond railhead, I think it best to send a few notes of a general character.

The rivalry between the various Shipping Companies has acted very detrimentally on the British line, which is no longer used, except under extreme circumstances, by passengers of the better class. I fear that nothing but a larger subsidy will enable it to improve its service and compete successfully with the foreign lines.

At Zanzibar the Sultan is entirely loyal and helpful. His Highness accorded me an official public welcome, and at a private interview of some duration spoke with moderation of the slavery question, attributing the want of labour in his dominions more to the great unwillingness of his black subjects to work steadily for any length of time than to anti-slavery legislation. His Highness expressed an earnest wish that his son, now in England, might soon be able to help him in his government of the country; and, though he did not say so in so many words, clearly hopes that he will be chosen as His Highness' successor.

The slavery question, both in Zanzibar and Pemba, seems now to have resolved itself into one of the supply of labour. The slaves have become aware that they can change their status whenever they like, and, in the majority of cases, are not in a hurry to do so. None of these persons to whom I have spoken—and they include representa-

tives of the Universities Mission and Mr. Burt, of the Friends' Mission in Pemba—seem to consider further abolitionist measures necessary.

The law and order introduced throughout the islands by Sir Lloyd Mathews are very remarkable; the financial situation remains satisfactory. Here in Mombasa the old order of things has simply disappeared; the island has become British. If I may judge from what I have seen and heard, apart from some personal elements of friction which are unavoidable in a small community in the tropics, the whole staff of officials work together for the public interest.

As regards the Protectorate finances the outlook is fairly promising; the Customs revenue is increasing, the arrear accounts are being steadily made up concurrently with those for the present year, and the Estimates, although they will unavoidably show a considerable expenditure inseparable from progress, will, I hope, be such as to lessen the grant-in-aid.

The state of affairs in general redounds immensely to the credit of Sir Arthur Hardinge, whose departure is evidently sincerely regretted by all classes.

The situation in the eastern portion of Uganda is described in the telegram, of which a copy is inclosed; the substance has been telegraphed to your Lordship.

The troubles occasioned an almost complete interruption of communications for some time, and I fear that several mails have been lost, both inwards and outwards. I have to-day received a telegram from Sir Harry Johnston, dated Toru, 9th August, and Port Alice, 1st September, and hope that we may be able to open the route again shortly. The Chief Engineer has just come down from Nairobi. He is anxious for the safety of the coolies on the advanced section of the line, and Colonel Ternan will, if necessary, arrange for some military protection being afforded by the East Africa Rifles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CLEMENT LI. HILL.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Collector, Ravine, to Sir C. Hill.

(Telegraphic.)

October 4, 1900.

YOUR telegram of 3rd instant received. I have referred it to Captain Hornby, now here in charge of Indian escort. I wire his reply:—

“In middle of June telegraph office at Kitotos was burned by Wanandi. Small column dispatched from Kitotos to punish tribesmen concerned. Inflicted on them loss of some thirty killed and captured 250 cattle and 2,500 sheep and goats. Our losses were about three soldiers killed and two wounded. About same time one or two escorts to convoys were attacked on cart road through Nandi country and lost about ten soldiers killed. No. 1 column, Nandi expedition, left Kismau on 6th July, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 columns joined in from Nandi and Fort Ternan later. During first half of July a patrol near Fort Ternan was attacked and lost nine killed. Soudanese sergeant in command reported enemy's losses fifty killed. About same time an escort to a mail from Kismau to Fort Ternan of fifty rifles, requires (?), and police was cut up; mail destroyed. Since 6th July we have inflicted on enemy following loss: killed certified about 150 and reported about 70; cattle captured, about 1,800 head; sheep and goats captured, about 16,000 head. Our losses since 6th July, excluding those above noted, have been: soldiers killed, none; wounded, one British officer and about forty men, of whom one is dead, one still under treatment, and remainder recovered; allies, about thirty killed and thirty wounded; porters, seven killed and twenty wounded. Great part of the above loss was inflicted on enemy between 7th and 20th September. When I left Nandi on 27th some Chiefs had come in to ask for terms, and Colonel Evatt had granted a three days' respite. I give the above from memory only. The last I heard of Sir H. Johnston was that he was in Unyoro. It is rumoured he has returned to Entebbe.

(Signed)

“M. HORNBY, Captain,
“1st Uganda Rifles.”

The last official letter I had from Sir H. Johnston was dated 24th June, Toru. Captain Hornby is more likely to know than I am. Kindly say what day I am to expect you at Molo Stores.

No. 22.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir C. Eliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 27, 1900.

I HAVE to state to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Her Majesty's commission to you in that capacity is inclosed herewith.

Your experience of the details of the Consular Service renders it unnecessary for me to furnish you with special instructions with regard to your duties at your new post.

I would, however, remind you that Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to the punctual transmission of the returns and statistics required by the General Consular Instructions, and of information relating to commerce and navigation.

The salary attached to the joint appointments of Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, Consul-General for German East Africa, and Consul-General in the East Africa Protectorate is at the rate of 1,800*l.* a-year, in addition to which you will draw an allowance of 200*l.* a-year as President of the Administration Council of the East Africa Protectorate.

You are restricted from engaging in commercial pursuits.

All fees leviable by you are to be collected on account of Her Majesty's Government in conformity with the directions given in Chapters IX and X of the General Instructions.

A sum of 600*l.* is assigned to you for outfit.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 23.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir C. Eliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 27, 1900.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith Her Majesty's commission appointing you to be Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate, exclusive of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 24.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir C. Eliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 27, 1900.

I HAVE to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you (in addition to your appointment as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, and Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate) to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in German East Africa.

Her Majesty's commission to you in that capacity has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin in order that he may obtain for it the exequatur of the German Government, and both documents will eventually be forwarded to you by him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

Church Missionary Society to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 30.)

My Lord Marquess,

Salisbury Square, London, October 26, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit, by instruction of the Committee of this Society, certain facts connected with the Customs Regulations in British East Africa affecting the imports of Christian Missionary Societies, as compared with those in force in German East Africa.

In German East Africa all articles imported by Christian Missions, specially destined for use in Divine Service, for public education, and for treatment of the sick are exempt from duty. On other imports a duty of 10 per cent. (the same as on general goods), is payable at the time of import, but such payments form the figures for a claim of refund at the end of the year, and up to a limit of 3,000 rupees per annum that refund is made in full.

In British East Africa a Concession was made last year by the Chief of Customs at Mombasa by which Bible portions, educational materials, stationery, medical instruments, drugs, &c., when imported for Mission purposes were admitted free of duty, a Concession for which my Committee are most grateful. On other imports, however, no rebate of the fixed rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is allowed.

Thus a British Missionary Society obtains somewhat better terms under German Regulations than it does under those of its own nationality. So far as this Society is concerned, an assimilation of the two would represent a large annual saving.

The Committee venture respectfully to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, whether some Concession could not be made which would place Missionary Societies under the British flag in at least as favourable a position, as regards customs duties, as is granted to them under the German flag.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. MARSHALL LANG, *Lay Secretary,*
Church Missionary Society.

Major Souter to Foreign Office.—(Received November 3.)

Sir,

Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James' Street,
London, November 3, 1900.

IN compliance with your wish I have the honour respectfully to submit extracts from a Report which I laid before the Officer Commanding Troops, East Africa Protectorate, in May last. I would, however, beg to state that since the Report was sent in certain amount of equipment (but not in sets), some medicines and hospital comforts were recently provided. However, the force under my command in Jubaland sadly lacks medical equipment, necessaries, and stores, which would be necessary for equipping an expeditionary force which might be required to proceed on service.

Part of the ammunition has been exchanged, and a letter was sent home inquiring about the price of Martini-Metford carbines which I recommended should replace the old unserviceable rifles condemned by a Board of Officers.

I beg to bring the following points to your notice:—

The Indian Contingent (2 officers and 200 men) is being withdrawn. It was intended to enlist 200 men locally; but no addition of British officers to take place. I would desire to invite attention to inclosed copy of Report by Captain Longfield, East Africa Rifles, which will show that the experiment of enlisting the Masai has proved a failure. The drain on the Swahili population to supply porters for Ashantee takes away the only source from which the troops have been drawn. Swahilis—in any case—make indifferent soldiers. The East Africa Rifles, nominally 880 strong, is considerably under that strength; and must continue to dwindle away, as many of the men are too old for service. The Medical Officer, Jubaland, has informed me that nearly 50 out of the 300 Soudanese in my half-battalion should be discharged.

I respectfully beg to submit the following suggestions for favourable consideration.

1. The battalion to be made into 2, of 6 companies each at 100 per company=1,200 men. That every endeavour should be made to get Soudanese of a good stamp from Egypt, after careful selection. Men discharged from the Egyptian army for old age or misconduct not to be taken on any account. This, in my humble opinion, is the only ostensible method of having an efficient force; otherwise if any serious trouble again arises recourse must again be had to procuring Indian troops as heretofore. The latter are more expensive and not so suitable for African service. Establishment.
2. The force to be re-armed; with Martini-Metford carbines for choice. Re-arming.
3. Hospitals to be properly equipped with necessary stores, &c., both for ordinary requirements and also for immediately equipping an expeditionary force, if necessary, without delay. Medical.
4. Every facility given for acquiring and collaborating military intelligence. Military intelligence.
5. Two British officers per company to be maintained. Native officers to be abolished (there are very few now in the force). British officers.
Native officers.
6. The appointment of a Paymaster. (At present each detachment renders its pay-lists and corresponds directly with the Mombasa Treasury, which leads to much confusion, and deprives the Commanding Officer from having any knowledge of, or controlling his Budget expenditure.) Paymaster.
7. The uniform equipment of the force. Equipment.
8. The application of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army" and Military Law and Procedure (now in use in the Egyptian army) to the Protectorate troops. Military Law and Procedure.
9. The prompt issue of clothing and necessaries, &c., at fixed periods. Clothing.
10. Gratuities to widows and orphans of soldiers killed in action or dying in the service. Gratuities.
- Issue of Good Conduct Pay.
11. The appointment of a Medical Officer for the troops in Jubaland. Medical Officer.
12. The provision of an officers' mess-hut for Jubaland. Mess-hut.
13. A proper scheme of transport for emergencies. Transport.
14. The relief of soldiers from vexatious guard duties over the residences of civil officials. Guards.

I would especially invite attention to the concluding remarks in the Report (page 11). I feel that such a small force, scattered over a vast Protectorate, and with so many obligations to perform, should be a thoroughly efficient military force in every detail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SOUTER, Major, Cameron Highlanders,
Commandant, Jubaland.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Extracts from Report of the Commandant of Troops, Province of Jubaland, British East Africa.

(Submitted to Officer Commanding Troops, East Africa Protectorate, dated May 1900.)

THE northern frontier continues to be subject to raids from Abyssinia.

I.—Abyssinian Raids.

The province has no communication with the rest of the Protectorate by telegraph. Intercourse is maintained, nominally, once a month, by steamer.

Communications.

The Soudanese soldiers, I consider, are peculiarly suitable for African service. They have, however, their peculiarities, but, led by British officers whom they know, are quite reliable.

II.—Troops.

After many years' experience of these Soudanese soldiers in the Egyptian army, and being conversant with their language, and knowing their peculiar temperament, I would strongly urge that every possible effort will be made to prevent the British officers from being moved from their companies.

Soudanese soon get attached to their officers, and will do much for them when they get to know them.

Soudanese from Egypt.

The Soudanese brought from Egypt under the Reorganization Scheme are, on the whole, a fair lot, but there are many useless mongrels amongst them, and many ought never to have been brought, owing to physical disabilities. No less than thirty-eight operations for extraction of bullets they received while serving the Dervishes at the battles of the Atbara and Omdurman have taken place since their arrival in this Protectorate.

Uganda mutineers.

The mutineers deported from Uganda are mostly venerables, and, consequently, not of very great value. Polygamy is their curse. Many of these men have as many as four and five wives—a veritable incubus, and a serious drag on their mobility.

A large number of the Soudanese have served in the Egyptian army, or with the German and Italian colonial forces, and have been discharged for old age or misconduct.

III.—Arms and Equipment.

The state of the arms and equipment has been disclosed very fully by a Board of Officers held at Yonte on the 30th March last, and forwarded to head-quarters under cover of my Report dated the 10th April last.

Rifles.

I consider it most important that the rifles now in use should be withdrawn, as they are worthless, and replaced by serviceable ones.

Equipment.

I would also recommend that Nos. 1 and 4 Companies be completed with the new equipment issued to Nos. 2 and 3. The old pattern equipment is extremely ill-fitting; it is, in any case, old and worn-out.

Issues of clothing.

I beg to recommend that an effort be made to supply biennial issues of clothing on fixed dates, and not, as heretofore, in driblets on different dates; also that, before issue, a Board of Officers be detailed to examine and report upon the quantity, quality, and correct pattern of all future issues, as urged in my Report, dated Kismayu, the 18th March last.

Water-bottles.

Not a single man possesses a serviceable water-bottle, a serious matter in the Tropics, especially as Soudanese drink water copiously at all times, more so than any Africans or Asiatics whom I have come across during my service.

Canteens for food.

The men possess no canteens for carrying and cooking their food on service.

There are no cooking-pots, in possession, for the line of march.

Transport of water.

Beyond a few dilapidated water-casks, which were procured from Aden for the Ogaden expedition, and which are now not worth repairing, there is no means of carrying water for a force which may be called upon to proceed into the interior.

Considering that this is a very dry province, and is subject to continuous periods of drought, and that away from the river long marches are necessary before water—of very doubtful quality sometimes—can be reached; this is a very serious matter, and should not be lost sight of.

IV.—Barracks.

Barracks do not exist. Both at Kismayu and at Yonte the men have built themselves shelters with such materials as Nature has provided at hand. No provision was made in the Budget for erecting barracks, offices, store-rooms, cells, magazines, guard-rooms, workshops, hospitals, or any other necessary erections of any sort or kind.

Officers' quarters.

Officers' quarters do not exist, the British officers have been more than a-year and a-half in the country without decent accommodation, and are denied "tentage allowance." Huts are slowly being erected at last. They were ordered in England eighteen months ago. They have been in the Protectorate nearly six months lying all about Mombasa, by the road sides, warping in the sun and ant-eaten, while the British officers continue to live in tents and straw shelters, practically on the equator.

Insufficient accommodation.

I beg again to draw attention to my Report, dated the 14th March, 1900, as the officers under my command feel very strongly on the subject, since we have been allotted accommodation for five officers only, and there are seven in the command.

No provision for officers' mess.

No provision has been made for a mess-hut; and yet one of the huts allocated for the provinces has been erected at Mombasa, and another has been given away to the Civil Administration for the use of a civil official in another province.

There are no hospitals—properly so-called—in this province.

V.—Hospitals.

There is a straw shelter at Kismayu and another at Yonte.

The drugs are of the most limited quantity.

Drugs.

There are no medicines, no equipment, stretchers, &c., for an expeditionary force of the smallest kind, which it might be found necessary to send out.

Medicines and equipment.

The hospital shelters are devoid of all equipment, bedding, or any comforts for care of the sick.

There is no medical officer at the military cantonment at Yonte (comprising 6 British officers, 4 native officers, 300 Soudanese soldiers, and about 400 women and children.

No military medical officer.

The want of suitable provision for the sick is a reproach; I desire respectfully to reiterate my previous remarks, and once more call serious attention to my previous letters and Proceedings of Boards of Officers on this subject.

No provision for care of sick.

A very bad effect must be had on Soudanese soldiers who have been induced to come from Egypt; in which country a sick soldier is cared for and tended in every possible way. To neglect these excellent soldiers must lead to bad feeling and discontent. It would assuredly prevent their re-engaging, or recommending their friends to do so. I fear these brave, hardy, simple fellows are not understood, or taken at their proper value. To neglect these people is a mistake; the effect of which will be grievously felt if we are ever called upon to meet a well-armed and a determined foe on the frontiers of this province.

Bad effect on Soudanese.

* * * * *

From all accounts camels do not do well in the interior, owing to the prevalence of the tsetse fly.

VI.—Transport.

As regards river transport the local craft on the Juba River—practically a Thames launch—is utterly unsuited. She has no accommodation, and draws far too much water to be of any real value. She cannot ascend the river, except in high flood, beyond Yonte, only 10 miles from the coast.

Camel.

River.

* * * * *

Attention is respectfully drawn to the Proceedings of a Board of Officers, forwarded to head-quarters.

It will be seen that the bulk of the ammunition has been condemned. All the Officers Commanding companies, who have fired their annual course of musketry, have reported very strongly against it.

VII.—Ammunition.

I fear that musketry training does not receive the attention that it imperatively deserves.

Musketry training.

* * * * *

This is a subject I have fortunately had some experience of in Egypt, and can therefore testify to its great value.

VIII.—Military intelligence.

There is no such Department in the Protectorate. In this province a Commander of an expeditionary force must of necessity rely entirely for information upon the civil officials, all of whom reside at the coast.

In September 1899 I applied to the Acting Commandant of troops of the Protectorate to allow me to raise a section of irregulars in my Swahili Company (No. 4), to be composed of Boranis, Ogadens, Abyssinians, Gallas, &c., who, moving about the country with trading caravans, shooting expeditions, survey and sketching parties, &c., would acquire information about the interior, its communications, food, and water supply, and information about Abyssinian raids, &c.; I regret this proposal did not meet with the consideration which I felt it deserved.

In December last I was directed to keep Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General informed of the movements of a considerable Abyssinian force which Her Majesty's Resident at Addis Abbaba had reported had left for the Ogaden country. Unfortunately, I have neither the means nor the agents to gain any valuable information, especially as I am tied, practically, to Yonte, only about 10 miles from the coast.

* * * * *

Owing to the fact that the higher rates of pay—granted under the Scheme of Reorganization—did not take effect till September, instead of the beginning of the financial year, and that the establishment of native officers has been very low, that the Uganda mutineers and the buglers are on a reduced scale of pay, though provided for in the Budget, like the rest of the men, and that there are very few non-commissioned officers, I have saved over 2,000*l.* in pay alone in my half-battalion. I cannot get new rifles, or my medical and building wants (provided for to a certain extent in the Budget), conceded out of this sum.

IX.—Pay.

* * * * *

X.—British
Officers.

It is very unfortunate that the recommendation of the Director of Military Intelligence, War Office, has not been acceded to—*i.e.*, to provide two British officers per company—so that, allowing for officers on the sick list, or on leave, and for vacancies, there will at all times be one British officer per company always present for duty. There should certainly always be two per company on service.

(The Central Africa Rifles have two per company, and the West African Frontier Force three.)

* * * * *

Native officers.

In my humble opinion, Soudanese native officers are, as a rule, worthless. I speak after many years' experience of them in the Egyptian army—a highly-trained force. They are ignorant and illiterate, and therefore in the hands of their company clerks. However brave they may be owing to their innate brute courage as a race, they lack initiative. Soudanese are at their best as trained non-commissioned officers. When they acquire commissioned rank, the soldier becomes too much of an "effendi" (gentleman)—*i.e.*, lazy and presumptive, with a very "swollen head." I believe I am right when I say that the various mutinies of Soudanese in the Egyptian army—in Uganda, on the Congo, and elsewhere—have been initiated by native officers. (There are no native officers in the West India Regiments or in the West African Frontier Force—a wise precaution, I consider.) A company must suffer in efficiency if a British officer is not always present. Accounts, musketry training, drill, and interior economy, all fall on the shoulders of the British officer. He has no British non-commissioned officer to assist him. I would rather not advocate the appointment of British non-commissioned officers. They are out of place in this force (except, of course, a quartermaster-sergeant at head-quarters to take charge of the battalion stores, &c.).

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

In the Scheme of Reorganization the following passage occurs:—

"There appears reason to believe that had the military force of the nominal strength of 1,100, maintained by the Protectorate, been, as a whole so organized as to be thoroughly efficient, the very heavy expense entailed by the dispatch of Indian troops to deal with the M'baruk rebellion, the mutiny in Uganda, and the trouble with the Ogaden Somalis, might have been avoided."

* * * * *

Have we now, after a whole year's "reorganization," attained such a standard? Can it be said that if any trouble again broke out with the Somalis, or others, the force available would be able to cope with it—with unserviceable rifles, condemned ammunition, no water-bottles, no canteens or cooking utensils, no means of storing or carrying water inland, no medical equipment or necessaries, &c., meagre military intelligence, limited and uncertain transport, and the numbers of British officers so limited [that it might not be possible to have one per company?]

The officers who accepted service under the Protectorate under the new Reorganization Scheme believed that serious reorganization was intended, and that they would have the good fortune to assist in building up a really effective fighting machine, and have done all they could to make the force efficient, but this is hardly feasible under existing conditions, as my previous correspondence, and the various Proceedings of Boards of Officers, which I have submitted to head-quarters, can testify. A great deal must be conceded, and the reorganization based on accepted military lines, before real efficiency can be attained.

In March, 1899, I had the privilege of being accorded an interview with Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, and laid before him certain suggestions for reorganizing the battalion on the model of a Soudanese battalion in the Egyptian army, which I felt was peculiarly suitable, and which scheme had already met with your approval. I regret I have heard no more about the matter. The scheme, or rather suggestions, I may add, met with the Commissioner's approval, and he informed me that, subject to your acquiescence, he would submit them to the Foreign Office for sanction.

I trust that this Report will be accepted as an earnest endeavour on my part to place on record the actual situation in the interest of the public service.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. SOUTER, Major, Cameron Highlanders
(attached to East Africa Rifles), Com-
mandant, Jubaland.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Captain Longfield to Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch.

Sir,

Nairobi, East Africa, May 14, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I consider it my duty to submit herewith a special Report on the Masai soldiers who accompanied me in the recent Kivichoi Expedition.

* * * * *

On reaching Kikiyu, eight miles from Nairobi, three were reported sick and had to be sent back to Nairobi. On reaching Limoru, fifteen miles beyond Kikiyu, five more had to be left behind. Thus out of a total of thirty-four no less than eight fell out, and had to be left behind on the first day's march. The remaining twenty-six, who accompanied me from Limoru, were a constant source of anxiety to me throughout the expedition; they were quite unable to keep up with the Soudanese, and a great hindrance to me. They were worse than useless. Eventually I had to leave them in camp, with a guard of several Rifles, thus diminishing the strength of my force, available for punitive measures, to a large extent. On arriving in camp they would throw themselves down on the ground and refuse to move or work at the necessary camp fatigues, such as clearing ground and building their own shelter-huts, in spite of the endeavours of their Swahili sergeant.

Sixty Masai were enlisted in January, 1900. By the 25th April twenty-two had been discharged, medically unfit; and of the thirty-eight remaining thirty-four accompanied me on the Kivichoi Expedition. Of these thirty-four eight fell out and had to be left behind during the course of the first day's march. Of the twenty-six who accompanied me, not more than six were of the slightest use; the remainder being a constant source of anxiety to me throughout the expedition; and in one instance of considerable danger, owing to their inability to keep up with the Soudanese.

Since the expedition three have died, and there are on this date no less than sixteen sick; the result being that out of a total of sixty, enlisted in January, only eighteen are available for duty. These figures are accurate and speak for themselves. I have sent a copy of this to Captain Wake, who confirms my figures. Out of the sixty enlisted in January, six have died here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. LONGFIELD, *Captain,*
East Africa Rifles.

No. 27.

Foreign Office to Sir Lloyd Mathews.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 9, 1900.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has given his careful consideration to the draft communicated by Mr. Lyne of the heads of a Concession which the Zanzibar Government propose to grant to a British Syndicate, represented by Mr. Hastings Neale.

His Lordship has been advised by Sir Arthur Hardinge that a Concession in the terms suggested would be in the interest of the Sultan's Government, and that the general principles embodied in the draft scheme are not such as to call for any objection on the part of Her Majesty's Government, provided it is clearly understood that no monopoly or exclusive right of trading is conveyed by it.

Subject to this proviso, and to certain considerations in regard to minor points of detail, which are set out in the inclosed Memorandum, Lord Salisbury sees no objection to the grant of the proposed Concession.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Memorandum.

THERE is, so far as can be seen, no objection to the proposed Concession on grounds of "most favoured nation," provided that no monopoly or exclusive privilege of trade is conveyed by it. Any such monopoly or exclusive privilege would contravene

the last paragraph of Article IV of the Treaty between this country and Zanzibar (the privileges of which it is understood that other nations may claim under "most favoured nation"). As regards preferential tendering (clause 6 of the Concession), the rights given are expressly made subject to Treaties. I suppose the banking rights and right to issue paper money are not intended to be exclusive?

2. It would seem, from a somewhat hasty perusal of the Concession, that it hardly makes adequate provision for determining disputes as to the fulfilment of the terms of the Concession (other than disputes as to certain matters dealt with in clauses 3, 11, and 12), or for terminating the Concession if necessary. There are several provisions of the Concession under which such disputes might arise.

3. The Concession does not appear to contain any explicit requirement that the concessionees should invest 35,000*l.* in plantations, as stated in Mr. Lyne's letter, and it is open to question whether they could be compelled to do so under clause 8, which merely requires the investment to be approved by the Government.

4. There is no provision fixing the amount of specie to be kept by the Bank against its issue of paper money. (? Consult Indian experience as to the proper proportion.)

5. It is for consideration whether the "reasonable" rate of interest at which the Bank is required to make advances to growers under clause 5 should not in some way be subject to the approval of the Government.

6. It seems unsound to provide, as in clause 2, that the premium to be paid by the concessionees should be "correspondingly" (*i.e.*, I suppose "proportionately") reduced, if the clove tax is reduced. A reduction of export duty would probably lead to an increase of export, so that the produce of the tax would be unlikely to be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the rate of duty. The point would be met fairly if the "minimum" premiums were proportionately reduced, leaving the maximum unaltered.

7. The policy of agreeing to such proposals for regulating stocks and prices as are contained in clauses 11 and 12 is a matter rather for the Sultan's Government than for us; and if we abstain from criticising them, such abstention does not, I imagine, imply that we consider them economically sound. They do not, so far as we can judge, contravene any Treaty engagements.

No. 28.

Sir H. Johnston to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 191. Uganda.)
My Lord,

*Fort Portal, Toru, Uganda Protectorate,
August 25, 1900.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge two despatches from the Foreign Office, in which your Lordship is pleased to approve in general terms of the Agreement which I entered into on the 10th March, 1900, with the Kabaka and Chiefs of the Kingdom or Province of Uganda. In a despatch from Sir Clement Hill commenting on this Agreement, however, certain questions are raised which I am asked to answer. One is as to the advisability of a graduated scale of hut taxes, a lesser scale of hut tax being levied in poor districts. I cannot advise Her Majesty's Government to make any such change in the Hut Tax Regulations. If once it were laid down as a principle that poor people or poor districts could pay a lesser rate of hut tax, we should have all the Missionary Societies in the country down on us to claim exemption from the higher rate for their converts, and all their protégés in general would be declared to be too poor to pay the full rate. At the time of the negotiations, I satisfied myself by inquiries amongst the missionaries and the natives that a tax at the rate of 3 rupees was certainly not more than any person owning a hut—and consequently owning a garden—could pay. But in drawing up the confidential instructions issued to the Collectors of the Uganda Protectorate I have implicitly informed them that, in the first place, no strong measures are to be used to collect the tax at all at the present time, and, secondly, that it is left to their discretion to either exempt from payment or to accept a diminished rate in times of famine or scarcity or civil war. Moreover, it is not in all cases that a single hut has to pay the tax. A married man is allowed as many as four separate huts within his one enclosure, which count as one hut for the payment of the tax. It would reduce this system, which is now working so well, to complete nullity if we once began to issue formally a graduated scale of payment dependent on the supposed means of the taxpayers. It must also be borne in mind that by the arrangements which I have entered into, not only in Uganda, but in Toru and other parts of the Protectorate, the taxes are

collected for us by the Chiefs, each Chief of a subdivision being held responsible for the collection of the taxes, and being therefore paid a salary (as in the case of Uganda), or being granted 10 per cent. on the total value of the taxes which he brings in. This salary or this allowance is by agreement considered to represent the Chief's own emoluments, and he is not allowed to exact further payment from the natives over and above the Government allowance. As, therefore, these taxes are not collected personally by the Europeans, who are only empowered in certain cases either to check the census of the Chiefs or to grant exemptions from payments, no friction is likely to arise as between Europeans and natives. I attach considerable importance in this as in other matters to the maintenance of the direct rule of native Chiefs over their subjects. The almost too prompt manner in which we have been met by the natives of large areas in the Uganda Protectorate in this matter of the hut tax shows that the tax is not an unpopular one. I write "almost too prompt," because our stations have been crowded with live stock, grain, and other produce within a few weeks of the promulgation of the tax, and I have had to ask the Chiefs to be more leisurely in their collection, so that we may have time to dispose to the best advantage of such food products as are sent in in lieu of rupees. In other districts natives have come forward offering to work a month in payment of their taxes, and this labour has already proved useful to several traders and planters, and in one district a Missionary Society has asked to utilize tax-labour in erecting some buildings.

Your Lordship may rest assured that no trouble is likely to arise in the Uganda Protectorate from the imposition of this native taxation. The natives were more habituated, perhaps, to pay taxes to their former Rulers than is the case elsewhere in Tropical Africa. On the other hand, though the native Rulers have to hand over to the British Government a large proportion of the taxes thus collected they are reconciled to the loss, as in most cases they are Rulers recently appointed by the British Government, and are sufficiently intelligent to know that with the withdrawal of the British Government they would be unable to maintain their independence, and that a guaranteed salary at even reduced rates is preferable to chaos.

Another question put by the Foreign Office is regarding the awkwardness of royalties being paid to persons who are engaged in Administration. I regret to say I cannot follow the drift of this question, or understand what point in the Agreement under review it refers to. I do not see any allusion in the Agreement to royalties, unless it is the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty to be paid to the Uganda Administration on the working of minerals. I fail to see what objection could be taken to this provision. It is surely fair that even on the minerals worked on lands privately owned that a percentage of the value should be paid to the Government of the country.

It is also stated in the same despatch that the clauses dealing with land presuppose that the land will be placed under the cumbersome legal system which is in force in Great Britain. This point also I fail to find established in any clause of the Agreement, and it was certainly not my intention to put forward any such idea. I imagine that the land Regulations will be on the same lines as those in force in British Central Africa, and I have hitherto acted on that understanding. As to a detailed survey being necessary in Uganda, it is necessary, just as it was in British Central Africa. I took it for granted, therefore, that inasmuch as it was not a very difficult or expensive matter to gradually carry out this survey of private estates in British Central Africa, it will be equally simple to do so in Uganda. The Foreign Office has deferred putting in force the organization of a Survey Department which was provided for in the Estimates for the current year. But for this it would have already commenced the work of surveying the estates of the 2,000 land-holders in the Kingdom of Uganda. That there should be a delay in this matter is, I admit, regrettable; but I have done the best I can to prevent harm arising from this delay. The Lukiko or Native Council has been intrusted with the settlement of all native land claims, subject to my approval. It has been carrying out its work with thoroughness and ability. It is quite possible that in its allotments it may have exceeded the total proportion which is to be given over to native land-holders, or, on the other hand, it may not have reached that total. This is a matter which can be finally adjusted at the time of the definitive survey, and for this reason the sooner this Survey Department is instituted the better.

In reference to this last matter, I should like to point out that, in a telegram dispatched by me some time ago to the Foreign Office, I pleaded that the surveyor to be appointed in Uganda (as Captain Pirrie could not take up the appointment*) might

* I do not even want Captain Pirrie now. I am rather tired of military officials not holding purely military posts, as they seem to have so many limitations as to the work they are called upon to perform.

be a civilian. A military surveyor might think it a little below his dignity to survey private estates for the Government—that at least is the sense of a note which was conveyed to me some time ago from Captain Pirrie after I had sent in his name for appointment.

I might inform your Lordship that I have concluded Agreements with the native Chiefs of Toru and Ankole of a less formal nature than that concluded with Uganda, but providing for the settlement of the land and taxes on much the same lines. As regards land, it is laid down as a principle that all the land which was waste and uncultivated at the date of the conclusion of the Agreement was and is the property of the British Government. Likewise all forests which are not placed under cultivation. All land which was in the occupation of native owners at the date of the conclusion of the Agreement is guaranteed to those owners or occupiers subject to the usual conditions.

With regard to the general liability of the British Government under this Agreement with Uganda: If the said Agreement is loyally carried out by the natives, and if the native taxation reaches the minimum amount promised, it will be worth while for the British Government to uphold this Agreement. If, on the other hand, the minimum of promised taxation is not reached in two years' time, or if the Kabaka or Chiefs display the slightest disobedience or disloyalty, it is open to the British Government, according to the terms of this Agreement, to declare it null and void, and to impose on Uganda any other Constitution which it may deem more suitable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 29.

Sir H. Johnston to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 193. Uganda.)

My Lord,

*Fert Portal, Toru, Uganda Protectorate,
August 25, 1900.*

I INCLOSE, for the consideration of the Foreign Office, a copy of a long and interesting letter which I have received from Captain E. Delmé Radcliffe, Senior Military Officer and Acting Sub-Commissioner in the Nile Province. I will forward Captain Delmé Radcliffe's official Report and map when I receive it.

I have transcribed this private letter of Captain Delmé Radcliffe's exactly as it stood, with the exception of cutting out two or three long passages regarding the principles of geographical nomenclature, which would not be of any interest to the Foreign Office. In regard to the remarks, however, which Captain Delmé Radcliffe makes concerning the forces in the Nile Province, I should like to state that he is mistaken in supposing that in any scheme of military organization I propose weakening the armed forces stationed in the Nile Province. On the contrary, my efforts in that direction will probably tend to increasing the number of men garrisoning the districts of that province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Captain Radcliffe to Sir H. Johnston.

Dear Sir Harry Johnston,

Camp, Parachele, near Affuddu, July 6, 1900.

I AM exceedingly sorry to hear of your illness in your letter of the 9th April, and I trust that you will not feel any after-effects, or have any recurrence of it. I am particularly sorry to hear that you have been obliged to give up the idea of coming down the Nile for the present, as there were so many things I was looking forward to discussing with you on the spot. Besides, there is no one in Uganda that has any knowledge from personal experience of the Nile District, or of its requirements, military or civil.

With reference to my application for leave, I am quite content to leave the question of my leave entirely in your hands. I realized that there was no chance of my being in time for any active service as soon as I heard that Lord Roberts had invaded the

Free State in strength and had captured Cronje. It was the active service I wished to be in time for, and not the billets after the war. It is no great hardship for me to stay on here, or any great act of abnegation, beyond the postponement of getting back home. In any case, of course, for the Empire I'd stay till I dropped. I enjoy the most splendid health, though I did get my jaw broken in a fight lately. It is almost quite well now, and I am keenly interested in my work. I should be sorry to leave it at present, as I am anxious to achieve more complete results. Besides, I think there might easily be a great deal of trouble if I were to go away now, as nobody in the district knows anything about it except myself, all the officers except Dugmore and myself being new to it, and the former only knows the immediate neighbourhood of Fort Berkeley. It is a great encouragement to me to receive your assurance of support, and with it I hope to accomplish a great deal more than has hitherto been possible. If you cannot come now, I hope you can manage to come in December or January. The grass is then almost all burnt off; it is infinitely easier to get about the country, as one can go in any direction, and one can see so much more. It is, I imagine, much healthier at that time, as it is the dry season.

I am very glad to hear that you are having some seeds sent up by Whyte. I will have them used to the best possible advantage in increasing our knowledge of possibilities. I will certainly send you anything interesting I can get hold of in the natural history line which I think you might care to have. I have not collected anything yet, partly as I cannot find time to spare, and also because I wanted to leave this till just before I go home, as there is then less chance of our specimens being lost or damaged. I have sent one collection of river shells home already to a museum I am interested in, but I will make another for the Uganda Scientific Department. Big specimens require a great deal of personal care, and I have postponed killing any of the big animals, as I don't want to shoot them for nothing, and want to save the specimens intact. I found a pair of horns in a dustheap outside a village some time ago, unfortunately a good deal damaged, belonging to the animal called "Meharif" by Sir Samuel Baker. I cannot recollect the scientific name of the animal. The natives call it "Bore," and it is now very rare. I will send you these horns and a complete skin and horns if I ever manage to get one. I will also send you a pair of skulls, male and female, of a pair of wild dogs, also rare I imagine, which I got some time ago. Unfortunately, the skins were quite spoilt, as I had to make a night march in pouring rain just after getting them.

I am very grateful to you for forwarding and recommending my application for a higher local rank. I fully understand the difficulties you referred to, and I did not mean to give you any trouble in making my application; but as I am now the Senior Officer in Uganda, I thought the time had come when I might ask for an increase in local rank. I can honestly say that no officer has put his back into his work more thoroughly than I have done since I have been out here. I have spared neither myself, nor trouble nor expense when I could do anything which I thought would further the interests of the Protectorate. So far, the only notice the Foreign Office has taken of my existence has been to order me to pay a fine for shooting game in the Athi Reserve, although I fully explained that this was done wholly in order to feed troops and caravans on their way to Uganda when both were at a standstill for want of food. As the killing of the game had been a very distasteful task to me—it was merely butchery—this notice of the Foreign Office has not given me much encouragement so far. I know that I was recommended for promotion a long time ago, and I know that the War Office would not stand in the way of it. However, I will say no more on this head, or you may think that I wish to pose as a man with a grievance, than which nothing can be more tedious. I sincerely hope that the Foreign Office will support you by accepting your scheme for reorganizing the military forces in the Protectorate. If I might be permitted to suggest one thing in confidence, it is that more care might be used in selecting officers for service under conditions such as obtain in countries like this. I do not think that it is a sufficient qualification that a man should be "broke," or have had a row about a woman, or be a good riddance to his own regiment, to be sent out here. I think really good men should be selected, and, with such, less pay but more chance of distinction for good service rendered would make service out here much more attractive. West Africa, from a soldier's point of view, has been a much better country to serve in. Too many "rankers" have been sent out here. They are excellent men no doubt, or they would not have risen from the ranks, but they often lack the tact and instinct for dealing with natives, as a rule are devoid of any special requirements, and find picking up languages a matter of great difficulty. A very hard-working, painstaking officer lately in this district never could tell one native from another, one Chief from another, or realize native names in the slightest degree. He

was so unsympathetic to natives that they would never go near him or the station if they could help it. It was only when I was in the station myself that they would come near the place. Of course, at present, it must be hard to make a selection, as all men well reported on would be sent to the Cape if they could be spared from home.

[The passages which follow here are irrelevant to the main subject of the despatch, and merely give the writer's opinions on geographical nomenclature.—H. H. J.]

I am now on my way back from my expedition against Aoitch and the Parajok country, and shall reach Affuddu to-morrow. I should have answered your letter of the 9th April long before, of course, but I only received it a few days ago at Palaro, when I at last got part of my mails. It had been impossible to send out the mails to me before, as the country behind me was not safe. I am sending a full report of all my proceedings to you, but this letter will no doubt reach you before the report, as my map illustrating the expedition will take a little time to draw. I think the results of the expedition on the whole exceedingly satisfactory, except for the failure to capture more of the mutineers. Just now the grass is very long, and it is almost impossible to catch people bent on escaping. The one man I got came in voluntarily, though the natives tried to prevent him. I am now quite relieved of any anxiety I had concerning the possibility of a general rising of the Acholi against us, though I have no intention of prophesying. Aoitch himself, I find, has been altogether hostile, and an exceedingly mischievous character all along. When we first came into the country he tried to stir up all the Acholi to join him against us. This was frustrated by the excellent and very loyal Chiefs Aoin, of Gimorro, and Acholi, of Keyo. These two, though Acholi themselves, are independent of Aoitch, and have some influence in the country. They refused point blank to fight against us. Towards the end of the fighting in Unyoro a great many Wanyoro fled to Aoitch with their arms, thus increasing his material power and prestige. When I first came into the district, Aoitch, I have since learnt, sent for the mutineer I went after to Alokoholum, and gave them asylum at his capital, Payera, making them, as he styled it, his soldiers. I have never been quite able to fix how many of these men there were, but I think not more than fifteen soldiers, with a number of "boys" armed with rifles, and a number of Wanyoro similarly armed. Aoitch's country covered a very large area. His capital, Payera, is about 50 miles north of Lamogi, and the country under him extended in the south as far as the Nile between Faoera and Lake Albert. How far east it extends I don't know, yet I know that the Karamojon country is really Acholi. But Aoitch's authority did not extend nearly as far as this. However the population owing Aoitch allegiance was very large, with considerable powers for mischief, owning a great many guns—several thousands undoubtedly. Before I came into the district, Aoitch ordered two enterprises against us to be carried out by his subordinate Chiefs Abura and Lokorro near Fajao. They both fortunately failed almost completely in the execution. One was the attack on Ramadan Effendi's caravan on the march from Wadelai. On this occasion the whole of the clothing, &c., carried by the porters as baggage was captured, and whilst the natives were occupied with this, the troops, &c., escaped, making no fight I understand. Officers in this district at the time told me that Ramadan Effendi deserved cashiering. Shortly after this, an attack was ordered on Captain Collard returning from Wadelai. Apparently the Chief Abura ordered to carry this out was dead drunk at the time Captain Collard reached his village. His men did not go further than to surround and behave in a very insulting manner to Captain Collard, and ill-treat some of his men. Abura afterwards made the excuse that he was away, and that his men acted without any orders from him.

Shortly after this Aoitch himself came to this part of the district with a large following, and paid a visit to Captain Hicks at Fajao. He made a very good impression on Captain Hicks. As a result of this, and knowing really nothing of the man, I was afterwards very slow to believe anything bad about him. However, it appears that the reason he paid his visit to Captain Hicks was to cover his efforts to get a large consignment of gunpowder across the river at Magungu. When on his way to Fajao a Chief called Atia, very loyal to us, and formerly an interpreter of Emin Pasha's, had got possession of a large quantity of the clothing, &c., captured from Ramadan Effendi's caravan. As Aoitch was his head Chief Atia handed over these things to him to give back to Captain Hicks. This, of course, was not done, and the whole of the stores were sent to Payera by Aoitch.

Knowing nothing of his connection with these affairs, I repeatedly sent friendly messages to Aoitch. Friendly replies were brought back in some cases, but I have heard

since that none of my messengers had dared really to go near Payera. The Chief Aoin sent messengers for me on one occasion, and an attempt was made to murder them, so Aoin refused to send again. When I was at Lamogi in November last year Lakarakak, the brother of Aoitch came in to see me, bringing friendly messages and a panther skin as a present. I returned suitable presents and friendly messages, and hoped that the Chief himself would come in. I have since learnt, however, that the action was entirely one on Lakarakak's initiative. He being a very sensible man was much concerned at the line his brother was taking, and estimated correctly enough that it would lead to trouble involving them all.

He therefore came to see me on his own account, hoping to get evidence of friendly disposition on the part of the Government officials to take back with him to show their Councils, and thus convince, the older Headmen at any rate, if he could not succeed with his brother.

It appears that all the Headmen were very hostile to us. At any rate, as soon as Lakarakak returned and explained what he had done Aoitch at once accused him of an attempt to usurp his place with Government help, and tried to murder Lakarakak. Anticipating this, Lakarakak ran away to his own villages on the border of the Acholi country, and had no further communication with his brother. After this I heard several reports from various small Chiefs about Aoitch attacking and ill-treating them, especially any who had any intercourse with the Government stations. I was still loth to take any action on account of these reports, until at last an attack was made on the Maroli village in the Madi country on the road to Fort Berkeley. This raid was not carried out by Aoitch himself, but by the Parajok people under the Chiefs Onok and Lokorro (not the Lokorro near Fajao). It was, however, carried out at Aoitch's instigation. The villages were completely wiped out, and a portion of the loot sent to Aoitch. As a result, other Madi Chiefs, such as Jibbelukeja, bolted from our side across the Nile into Belgian territory, as they feared a repetition of the raid. This was very serious to us, as, apart from the injury to our prestige, the villages referred to were of the greatest importance to the food supply on the Fort Berkeley road. Jibbelukeja returned a present sent him by the Collector at Afuddu, explaining his reasons for going away. I thereupon set out for Payera without further delay, though still hoping to settle things without fighting and to make Aoitch as loyal and friendly as Aoin or Acholi or Olea.

When within a couple of days from Payera a Chief called Ogera, of Paibona, came into my camp saying that his villages had been wiped out, goats taken, &c., by Aoitch because he had been friendly to the Government. I then marched straight on to Payera, reaching the place about 10 A.M. I found that the women, cattle, and goats had all been sent away, and the men were hanging about in the jungle. I got into communication with them, and eventually two men came into my camp, which I had pitched some distance away from the villages. To them I explained that I meant no harm to any one, and that if the Chief would come and see me matters could be arranged very quickly, though he would be required to give up the mutineers and the property taken from friendly villages, &c. Two or three days' fruitless palavering ensued, which was cut short by a water party from the camp being fired on, and an attempt made to cut it off. Fortunately I had sent out strong escorts with all the water parties, and the attempt failed. I then moved my camp into the Chief's own village, destroying all the others. This village contained splendid huts, and I made a breastwork round a convenient part of it, destroying all huts and cover outside, thus making a compact little fort. For the next four days I took out columns in various directions to other villages. These columns were constantly fired on, but I would permit no firing in return, as I did not wish to injure the people more than I could help, feeling certain that the authors of the mischief were Aoitch himself and his mutineers and Wanyoro friends. There was very little damage done, as I always had flankers out and a good advance and rear-guard, skirmishing wherever there was any cover. Positions in front of us were always examined and turned before the column passed. The troops behaved very well throughout, and for Soudanese were surprisingly well in hand in the matter of not firing without orders. Now and then it became absolutely necessary to return the fire in order to avoid casualties among our own people. However, the only man wounded was my own orderly, who received two bullets, one in the thigh and the other in his water-bottle on the other side. Having destroyed a number of villages—a task I hate, as it is infinitely preferable to see them flourishing and surrounded with crops—I decided to return, hoping that the lesson given would suffice to bring Aoitch to reason. I released some prisoners, and told them to explain to Aoitch that I had inflicted a slight punishment only, and had not allowed the soldiers to fire at his people, as I wanted them

to come in and be friendly. I then moved on to Parajok, and picking up a reinforcement from Affuddu sent out to meet me, I surrounded the Parajok country with a number of small columns, converging on the main villages after a long night march. The manœuvre was quite successful, and resulted in the capture of 1,600 goats and sheep, 15 cattle, the Chief Onek, and about 30 prisoners and a quantity of grain. I gave the Moroli people some grain, and double the number of goats that had been taken from them, as compensation for the injury they had sustained. I confiscated some goats and 500 loads of grain to Government, and returned the people 500 goats and left their villages intact, except that of Lokorro, who had escaped. I was delayed here some time by the necessity for beating out the grain, and the delay caused by the "shauris." I sent Onek and the prisoners into Affuddu, but later on released all the latter. Onek I deposed, making a man called Labokhe Chief, with a very capable Headman who had served under Emin Pasha to look after him. The people settled down again at once, and were thankful to be let off so lightly. There was very little fighting during the advance on Parajok. My orders were well obeyed by the troops, and only six natives were killed out of a mob that in one place attacked one of the columns. While at Parajok an incident occurred which proved how necessary it is to be very careful in all one's dealings with natives.

About 10 miles from Parajok there is a rock called Painto, which is a prominent feature in the country. Wishing to take some observations from the top of this rock, I went there one day with a small escort of twenty men of No. 11 Company. I did not wish to take more men, as the troops were busy beating out grain, and the Parajok people had apparently settled down to be friendly. There were some villages about Painto, but the people were supposed to be friendly. I noticed on my approach that there were very few people about, and no women. However, I told the people I did see that I was going to the top of the rock to do my work, which all the natives in the district knew all about. They made no objection, pointing out the only path up, and then disappeared. The rock is almost 200 feet high, quite inaccessible except by the path mentioned. About the path are some trees, and the path itself is exceedingly difficult to climb, especially with boots on. The top of the rock is nearly flat, about an acre in extent, and with some large boulders. I took the precaution before starting to post a small rear-guard of five men near the foot of the ascent, and then commenced to climb up. About three-quarters of the way up the path became much more difficult, and just as we reached this point some men who had been concealed on the top fired on us. There was immediately a great noise of shouting, horn-blowing, and drumming from a crowd of men on the top of the rock, who commenced throwing down a perfect avalanche of boulders and stones, and showering down arrows and spears. At the same time, another crowd appeared to attack us behind. It was fortunate I had left a rear-guard, as we were almost swept off the slope of the hill. Several men were knocked down by stones. My large telescope plain-table was badly damaged, and my sextant and theodolite were both injured. The men carrying one of my rifles had the stock broken in his hand. Directly the attack commenced I had seized my shot-gun, which was nearest at hand, and fired right and left with No. 1 shot into the crowd above, causing them to draw back from the edge, though it made no difference in the shower of stones and spears from above. I was then struck myself with a large stone on the side of the head, which I found afterwards had broken my jaw half way between the angle and cheekbone, and also several of my teeth, which I find is a loss one can ill spare. I was, fortunately, not stunned. It was quite evident that the rock must be taken. We first cleared away the crowd of men in rear, for which purpose I withdrew the men from the rock. After this, with some difficulty, I found a spot from which I could command a portion of the top at about 300 yards' range. A little shooting from a Lee-Metford rifle cleared the way for the storming party, which had been trying to get up in face of the showers of rocks and spears, and the shooting of the natives for the last twenty minutes. They gave way at last, and we reached the top, finding fifteen bodies. The enemy ran over the top and disappeared down the other side by some escape which we could not find, though we looked carefully. There must have been some monkey-path which they alone knew. Some women and goats were found hidden a little way off near one of the villages. From the women we learnt that some men from Payera (Aoitch's) had been there, and had persuaded the natives to try this treacherous trap, much against the advice of the blind Chief of Painto, who had been powerless to stop it. It appears that my intention to go to Painto had reached their villages owing to my having asked for guides the same morning at Parajok. On my return to Parajok the people expressed themselves very disgusted at the treachery of the Painto people, and said they thoroughly deserved the punishment they had received. It appears that many

years ago, in Emin Pasha's time, Selim Bey and Fadlumla Bey had attacked the same place by Emin's orders with about 300 men, but had been obliged to retire. Since then the place has been looked upon as impregnable. Our taking it on this occasion with only twenty men had a great moral effect all over the country, with results I could not have foreseen. All the prisoners and goats taken I handed back, as I told the people the punishment they had received had been provoked by themselves, but that I was willing to consider it sufficient. They have been very penitent ever since. The blow to their prestige, I fancy, is not the least bitter part of their discomfiture, as they are now the laughing-stock of their neighbours, who had been very jealous of the Pauto people and their rock. I had intended to return to Affuddu the day after this, but I received the same evening a message from a friendly Chief, Olango of Atoshon, whose messengers had come an astonishing distance in a very short time through the jungle, to say that directly I had left the Payera country Aoitch had attacked him and wiped out all his villages, and that they were utterly ruined. A number of his people were also surrounded on a rocky hill near the Assua River, and could not escape.

The same evening I received other messengers from Agok of Fadibe, a Chief with whom Macdonald made a Treaty, saying that he was badly in need of help, as Aoitch's people were constantly attacking him, and had made his nearest neighbours of Lokung and Labongo hostile to him, and that he would be destroyed if the Government would do nothing for him. I therefore decided that I must at once return and take such measures as would render Aoitch harmless. I marched through Logung, and found that half the people had mutinied against their Chief, Odida, a very weak old man, and had declared their intention of killing him and joining Aoitch, while the other half wished to remain friendly with the Government and Agok. Agok himself came to meet me in this camp, with the Union Jack given him by Macdonald, and his copy of the Treaty. He is by far the most civilized and enlightened Acholi I have ever seen, and appears to have his people in excellent order. He prides himself very much on having always been loyal to the different Governments that used to exist here. He certainly will prove one of our mainstays among the Acholi. He speaks Arabic very well, always wears European clothes, and came to meet me riding on a donkey, getting off and kissing my hand with all the manners of a polished Arab. From first to last he has never asked me for anything, which is the first instance I have ever met with of this. He gave me a pitiful account of his history since Emin Pasha left the country.

It appears that the Payera people have been fighting against him ever since, and as they were much more numerous, he was gradually getting so reduced as hardly to have any hope of holding out against them. This year especially he had had a bad time, as many of his people had left on account of the famine, so his fighting strength has been less than usual. Thus Aoitch had succeeded in capturing a good deal of his property and some of his women, including his own wife. The disaffected Lokung people had also captured some of his women. The proof of his story was clearly to be seen in the positions of his villages, all the huts being almost plastered against the steep cliffs on a very steep mountain, called Alak, like swallows' nests, all the huts being of the smallest size—this, of course, for safety. Agok had been unable to come into the Government stations or have any intercourse with us, which he wanted to do, as he was surrounded by enemies.

Upon leaving Lokung I called a meeting of the Headmen, and warned them that there must be no fighting between them and their neighbours, and that Agok's women must be handed over to him again.

From there I moved on towards Payera. I heard that Aoitch's people had left the Atoshon country directly they heard of my advance. What I wished to do was to capture Aoitch himself, with the mutineers and armed Wanyoro. I afterwards heard that the taking of the rock at Pauto had had a very great effect on the Payera people, who had been very much surprised at it, and whose confidence in their own powers of resistance were a great deal shaken, although Aoitch had collected a great number of armed men from all parts of his country. Aoitch himself, however, had left the fighting men and gone off by himself, with a few men and women, endeavouring to keep out of harm's way.

I spent some days having the country carefully scented ahead of us, in order to locate the chief bodies of the natives, the mutineers, Aoitch's cattle, and Aoitch himself. It was a tedious business waiting for the information, but it was absolutely necessary to have it as complete as possible. I learnt at last where Aoitch was, and during several days, or rather nights, made ineffectual attempts to catch him. He was so scared by being hunted about, however, that he went to Aoin, of Gimorro, and got him to go into Lamogi with him, where he informed Captain Harman that there were some mutineers

in his country. Captain Harman apparently knew nothing about Aoitch's relations with us or of the state of affairs, Captain Laughlin having given him no information when handing over the station, and, of course, he had not been able to communicate with me. Aoitch having disappeared from my neighbourhood, I decided to try and capture the mutineers and Wanyoro, who, with a large body of natives and a quantity of cattle were reported to be at Ongakho. Another large body of natives were reported to be collected at Labongo. I therefore decided to move against Ongakho, which, I learnt, consisted of a number of large villages, all surrounded by bamboo stockades, and lying among a number of very rocky difficult hills covered with jungle, about 10 miles from the Assua River. In order to deceive the natives as to my intentions I moved across country as if with the intention of attacking Labongo. Then suddenly I made a night-march of 21 miles straight across country in pouring rain to Ongakho. It appeared that information of my move towards Labongo had reached the natives, as I had intended it should, and a great number of the people from there, with goats, &c., had come to Ongakho thinking they would be safe in the strong villages among the rocky hills. The strong stockades, however, in this case were the undoing of the Acholi. Before daylight I had surrounded four of the larger of their villages, posting parties of men at each of the gates, so that no one could possibly come out, and occupying the tops of the hills with small parties in one or two commanding positions, had caught the greater part of the people in a very neat trap. They did not find it out till daybreak. My first endeavour was to find out where the mutineers and Wanyoro were. As luck would have it, they were in another village which I knew nothing of and had not surrounded. Some natives coming from it discovered the predicament of the surrounded villages, and running back gave the alarm, upon which the whole of the mutineers, Wanyoro, and other Acholi bolted into the jungle. We caught, however, a small herd of Aoitch's cattle, two of his most truculent Headmen, about 300 women and children, over 1,000 men, and 1,600 goats and sheep. I disarmed all the men and searched all the villages for arms, all of which I destroyed. Over thirty guns were found. Some time afterwards I heard that the greater number of the gun-men had been with the mutineers. Having disarmed the men I released them, as I could not guard so many, and also gave them back 500 of the goats and sheep. I gave a number also to Agok. I gave the sheep back because I wished to conciliate the natives as much as possible, and also to show them that the operations were not being conducted for the sake of robbing them of their flocks and herds. I did not destroy their villages.

Here I found that Aoitch had gone to Captain Harman. It appears that Aoitch had affected to show Captain Harman where the mutineers were. Captain Harman could only raise twenty-six men in Lamogi, but came out to see what he could do. Seeing how small the party was, Aoitch appears to have planned a treacherous scheme. He tried to persuade Captain Harman to divide up his little party into three, and separate with the object of searching the country. In the meantime he sent to the mutineers informing them of all the movements, and directing them to keep close at hand in order to seize a favourable opportunity of attacking the small parties. Fortunately, Captain Harman saw through this manœuvre, and with commendable promptness made a prisoner of Aoitch and took him back to Lamogi. The mutineers and Wanyoro went from Onghako eastwards, where I followed them, again making a night-march in the heavy rain, and again capturing a quantity of Aoitch's cattle, goats and sheep. A great number of the Acholi were still hostile, though the blow at Onghako had broken up their organization.

The Onghako people, themselves, remained quietly in their village, thus justifying the leniency with which I had treated them. I camped at a place called Goma for some days, taking out columns in all directions, and capturing cattle, goats, and sheep. The columns were constantly fired on, but observing the precautions I described previously, no casualties took place among the troops. Firing was only allowed if the enemy was seriously threatening. Not more than twenty-five or thirty natives were killed in this manner. It is extraordinary that we had no casualties considering the heavy fire that was opened on us at times. The natives shot very badly, over our heads chiefly. Our manœuvres prevented them ever getting to close quarters, and the Soudanese were first-rate at this jungle fighting and skirmishing.

When I was at Gomo, Lakarakak and Ajongo came into my camp. The latter is really the Chief, but being quite blind and old he handed over the throne to Aoitch. From him I learnt a great deal about Aoitch. He bewailed very much that Aoitch would not listen to his advice and behave well to the Government. He said that the mutineers and Kabarega's sons had done Aoitch much harm, teaching him all the vices and cruelty of the Wanyoro, and puffing him up with a desire to emulate Kabarega.

A propos of Kabarega, it is a curious thing that neither Ajongo nor Lakarakak nor any of the Acholi would believe for a moment that Kabarega had been taken prisoner. They laughed at the idea, and said that he was in the Umiro country with the other mutineers. I heard amongst other things that there are still about 100 mutineers with a number of armed "boys" altogether in Umiro. This is the party that Captain Laughlin was alleged to have completely broken up in the Lango country about June last year. It appeared that Lakarakak and Ajongo had used all their influence at all times to endeavour to make Aoitch listen to reason, but without effect.

He cared, they said, for nothing but plundering his neighbours, drinking and playing with women, ill-treating his own people cruelly, and playing at being a great potentate, supported by the mutineers, the Wanyoro, and a crowd of his own ruffians. They said also that the people complained that he neglected all the proper duties of his position. They were all evidently in abject terror of him; so much so, that it was quite impossible to get any information from prisoners or any one concerning the movements of the mutineers or Wanyoro. Aoitch, although in the chain-gang by my orders at Lamogi, had passed the word round that he would kill any one who gave any information.

Part of the dread of Aoitch appeared to be superstition, the people saying he was a great medicine man, and able to make any one die as he wished. They gravely informed me that he had caused the death of poor Hale. He died of blackwater fever at Falabek last year when going to investigate about some atrocity committed by Aoitch as I have since heard. I pointed out that I enjoyed excellent health while scarcely an object of affection to Aoitch. However, they only shook their heads, implying that I was in a most precarious position, and should not treat it lightly. Ajongo and Lakarakak did all they could to assist in the capture of the mutineers. We came upon them more than once, and shots were exchanged, but we never caught them. One mutineer who had got separated from the others gave himself up, saying he could not stand being chased about all day and all night any longer. He said he never had time to eat, and never dared go into a hut, so had suffered considerably from the incessant rain. Five Martini-Henry rifles were recovered—one damaged from a fall from a tree in which a man had concealed himself. From Goma I moved across the Assua River again, and making a long night march to Palaro, surrounded and captured six sons of Kabarega and thirty other Wanyoro I had heard of. At Palaro I remained a few days, while Aoin and Acholi, with Lakarakak, endeavoured to get some news of the mutineers, and bring them in with the help of the natives. This endeavour was a failure, though some more sons of Kabarega and other Wanyoro were brought in. I sent into Lamogi for Captain Harman to come out and bring Aoitch with him. Then, calling a meeting of Chiefs and Headmen, I explained all the reasons why Aoitch had been punished. They all agreed in the justice of it. I then informed them that Aoitch would be deposed, and Lakarakak made Chief in his place. This gave great satisfaction, as all appeared to be friendly with Lakarakak, and they said he would keep his people in good order and not allow fighting. The big copper and brass bracelets, marks of rank, on Aoitch's arms were then taken off as a sign of his degradation.

As I could not afford to spend any more going after the mutineers, and feeling that the Acholi would not give any more trouble, I decided to return to Affuddu via Lokung, as I had heard that mutinous villages had again defied Odida, and refused to give up Agok's women. I took Aoitch with me, as I thought it would be a good object lesson to the people to see him a prisoner, and it would prevent any doubt about his fate as existed in case of Kabarega. I waited at Lokung for two days, trying to make the mutinous villages conform by peaceful methods. It was unavailing, however, and at last I was forced to take stronger measures. Fortunately, all Agok's women except two were recaptured. I burnt the contumacious villages, and took some sheep and goats. The resistance offered was slight, and only a couple of natives were killed. I found out then that Odida was not really Chief of Lokung, but merely acting during the minority of the real Chief, a boy of about 12 years of age. As all the Headmen complained to me that Odida was no use to look after their affairs, and was cowardly—they stating that the trouble with the mutinous villages only began because he was afraid of them, and would not be firm—and as it was quite evident that he really was useless, I placed the whole under Agok, to the great satisfaction of the Headmen, who said that Agok would look after them well. It appeared afterwards that this was the arrangement made by the old Chief when he died, but it was upset owing to the intrigues of Aoitch and the Payera people. From Lokung I came on here, and expect to reach Affudduto-morrow.

The results of the expedition may be described thus: All the friendly Chiefs have now been given protection, and, in many cases, compensation for the injury done them. The tyranny of Aoitch being removed, I feel very much more at ease regarding our

relations with the Acholi in future. Aoitch's authority extended over so much territory, practically all the back country, and though many of the Chiefs have been conspicuously loyal and friendly ever since I have been here, yet whenever we came in contact with Aoitch's sub-Chiefs they were usually so reserved or passively unfriendly—never coming near the stations or supplying food—that I have really been more anxious about them than I have hitherto cared to admit. That this was not unjustified is shown by the fact that after I had explained Aoitch's degradation, and the Headmen had realized that no further damage to themselves was to be apprehended from him, a very detailed scheme for an attack on Lamogi was revealed to me. It was so circumstantial and corroborated by so many independent witnesses that I cannot doubt it. The character of many of the details displayed also the share in the scheme of the mutineers and Wanyoro. As, however, it was not to be attempted until the grass was dry enough to burn, it is to be hoped that some inkling of it would have reached us in time. Another result is that I have explored and mapped another 900 square miles of the district, opening it up for trade, &c., and bringing several hitherto unknown Chiefs into direct relations with us. *A propos* of trade, I learnt that a Swahili caravan from Mumia's via Mount Elgon and the Karamojon country reached Agok's, but had to turn back from there. There is now no obstacle for caravans to come the whole way through. I myself was within a couple of days' marches of Macdonald's route at one time. I have heard a good deal about the peoples living beyond again. It appears that Parajok, Lokung, Fadibe, and Chua are the northern limits of the Acholi. Then come Madi, Latuka, and Nuer peoples, continuing eastwards from the Nile. All these speak different languages which the Acholi do not understand, and all seem to be enemies of the Acholi. This troublesome intertribal enmity is a factor which must be carefully taken into account. If in an unguarded moment one approaches a tribe which may be at enmity with it, and especially if one has guides from the tribe one comes from, then almost to a certainty the tribe one wishes to visit will think the visit a hostile one, and the people may desert their villages entirely, refusing all communication, totally disbelieving any friendly statements of messengers, or they may take such hostile steps as to force one to act in self-defence. Of course, the tribe one comes from does nothing to allay the excitement, only hoping to see the discomfiture of its enemies. This causes one to be careful, and sometimes causes a most annoying waste of time while one is trying to allay suspicions.

Most unfortunately, as I am now finding out, Emin Pasha's rule has given the idea that Government is synonymous with spoliation, murder, and oppression of all kinds. Only the Chiefs who were near the stations and remained on friendly terms with Emin's people, sharing, no doubt, the pleasures of despoiling the others, escaped it. It may be doing Emin Pasha a great injustice, but it appears from what I have heard that he used to accept any one's statement that a certain Chief or tribe had misbehaved, upon which he sent out a punitive expedition under Soudanese native officers to work their will on the unfortunate people. He never accompanied any expedition himself, his whole time being devoted to his natural history collections, and other scientific pursuits, which, though of great interest and value in themselves, did nothing to advance the prosperity of his province. Thus it comes that even to this day the approach of an officer or Government troops is dreaded as an awful visitation, except in the places where the special protection of the stations is enjoyed. With people as suspicious as must be those who for generations have suffered from Arabs, slavers, and hideous oppression of all sorts, it is a tedious thing to recover their confidence. One has to be very patient. I am always exceedingly careful when I am obliged to inflict any punishment, which I am thankful to say is seldom, to explain that it is for a special offence, and I take care to see that all the neighbours of the recipients of the punishment thoroughly understand this. I have had many gratifying proofs that this is understood pretty widely now. I frequently hear it said that our Government is a "good" Government, and will not let things be taken for nothing, or people killed, that it listens to complaints, and tries to punish the man who commits the crime instead of a whole tribe at once. I hope you won't think me a bore for repeating all this domestic detail, but as you cannot come here I am anxious to give you a reflection of what is in my mind, and I hope that if, with your much wider experience, you see reason to give me advice, you will do so at once. This district is very different to others in the Protectorate. The people have been earlier in contact with civilization of sorts than any other, but they have remained simple savages, and have not absorbed any of the civilization, except the desire to enslave each other perhaps. The Waganda and Wanyoro have a more highly-developed social system, but they have many vices which have left these people quite untouched. These people have not acquired any wants or tastes yet which render us desirable to

them, and, except for a few thousand protected individuals, appear to have the profoundest mistrust of anything calling itself a Government. Sir Samuel Baker has been a saving clause. When the natives understand that he was an Englishman, and that his fairness, consideration, and gentle treatment are the methods we employ, they will get reassured. They all seem to retain a very favourable impression of him, and, one may even say, affection in the case of Chiefs like Aoin, Acholi, and Wat-el-Ajus. They all know he disapproved of the Turks, slavers, and all the various "Governments" that rendered their lives a misery. Of Gordon, none seem to retain any recollection.

Another obstacle to a greater readiness to meet us half-way is the conviction that all the natives seem to entertain that our stay here is only temporary. They hesitate therefore to be demonstrative, or to commit themselves as "friends of the Government." They argue in the most irritating way in spite of all one's assurances "when the Government goes away then our enemies will at once attack us." As an instance that their feelings are real in this sense, some time ago the troops at Affuddu were moved into camp at the back of the Nile owing to the Unyama River and the water supply drying up. The distance was only 5 miles, yet a Bari Chief, Loku, insisted, in spite of all assurances, that this was the commencement of the withdrawal of the troops, and immediately set to work to entrench himself. Our occupation is a humble little affair compared to the machinery of Government displayed in Emin's time. The people, of course, argue that if a so much greater Government went away there is every likelihood of ours going too. One must always remember that in Emin's time large bodies of Government troops were soundly beaten by the natives, and in some cases completely wiped out, as was the Fadibe detachment by the Lokung people. They have not forgotten it either. It is for this reason that the fight at the Painto Rock will have had a moral effect disproportionate to its local importance. I much regret to learn that it is considered necessary to reduce the troops in this district.* A reduction is certain to be regarded by the natives as a commencement of a withdrawal. I do not wish to say that I consider it unsafe to reduce the garrison. It will, however, reduce our influence, and increase my already very heavy work the garrison has to do. But although I say I do not wish to state that I consider it unsafe, I have no intention of prophesying, as I said before, as I have so often seen how prophets can be stultified by the unsuspected, especially when natives are in the question. I think there should not be less than one company at all the stations at least, and I think there should be another station in the Latuka Mountains.

Wadelai, I think, it would really be unsafe to give up until communications are improved at any rate. There is a large population near Wadelai, and it is increasing still rapidly by immigration of refugees from the Belgian side. I entirely mistrust the Wanyoro. Entirely and completely. If there were a rising again in Unyoro, the Nile district would be very much "en l'air" without a strong post at Wadelai. I think you will have gathered how much I disapprove of Soudanese troops being employed in any manner in which they are not absolutely under the control of a British officer. Their natural instincts cannot be restrained. It is for the same reasons that I think the employment of Soudanese police must be gravely considered, especially in this district. If they are to be kept under strict discipline under a European, but, of course, dispensing with a great part of the drill and training of regular troops, then there is not so much risk of harm being done. Otherwise I shall be very anxious about the result of employing them.

If it is unavoidable that the troops must be reduced here, I hope that the Swahili company will be the one to go, and the Soudanese companies left intact. The withdrawal of the Swahili company would not excite nearly so much attention on the part of the natives, and it would be better to remove one of the companies at Lamogi than abandon any station we now occupy. The practical value of the Swahili troops is also far less than the Soudanese. I have known Swahilis to behave very well in action. They fought very well with me in the Maragoli Hills, in Kavirondo, last year, under circumstances as trying probably to the small force I had as any which have occurred in Uganda. It is only under the immediate eye of a European that they are of any value, however. This was brought home to me very much during my recent expedition. They have no instinct whatever for soldiering. It is quite impossible to find a reliable non-commissioned officer. The men with me of No. 9 Company had been most carefully drilled by Captain Laughlin, and performed quite creditably on the parade ground. I could make no use of them in the field. They could not scout or skirmish with any intelligence, were always losing their way, and got frightened under circumstances which

* Captain Delmé Radcliffe is mistaken on this point. The armed forces in the Nile Province have been slightly increased by me.—H. H. J.

they could not understand, and would bunch together and not advance till taken in hand by myself or some Soudanese. Even in camp they were very unreliable. If placed in charge of prisoners they allow them to escape at once, and, as they have no sense of duty, all the ordinary precautions and routine of camp would be entirely neglected if they were not constantly looked after. The Soudanese, on the contrary, are excellent in all these points. They are full of soldierly instinct, though, truly, of a savage kind. They scout and skirmish reliably and well. They are thoroughly well led by their non-commissioned officers and officers. They never lose themselves or behave in the idiotic manner of the Swahilis, and are self-reliant. Camp duties and routine are always carried out in a regular and soldier-like manner. They are, in a word, admirably suited for the purposes of this country, and the Swahilis are not. Of course, they have their drawbacks, and I am by no means blind to them. Their families and establishments are a nuisance, and their predatory instincts very troublesome. Of course, the most serious consideration for us, however, is the possibility of any fresh outbreak of a mutinous nature. I know the Soudanese character to be the most dangerous in this respect of perhaps any of the coloured troops we employ all over the world. The danger of any such outbreak, however, is reduced to a minimum, if not altogether removed, by certain conditions which we can easily insure. The troops should be commanded by good officers, who will be strict, yet considerate, with them. These officers should not be changed every few months, or even weeks, as has too often been the case in Uganda, but should remain long enough to master the language and earn the respect and liking of their men. With blacks discipline is a personal matter to a much greater extent than is often realized. Under one officer men may behave badly who would be models of all the military virtues under another. The influence of the Soudanese native officers is very much greater in consequence of the intermittent commands of European officers. The native officers alone are the constant factor in the company organization. A good native officer is invaluable. A bad one ought not to be tolerated a day. Good pay and clothing are now secured to the men, and they are more or less permanently settled into quarters, all of which things tend to make them contented. They have had an amount of hard work in the Nile district since they came here which I think few troops would have stood so well. Fatigues and escorts have occupied almost the whole of their time when not being drilled. They have been frequently worked for long spells almost all day long, but the men have been always uniformly willing. They do feel the hard work though, and I think military service is not quite so popular as it would be if the heavy fatigues could be dispensed with.

The Soudanese are quite different to British troops or to Indian troops, and I think the Commander of an isolated company—as they all are—should be an autocrat, like the captain of a ship, with considerable disciplinary powers. A tendency to curtail the powers of officers commanding Soudanese companies, which I gather is now gaining ground, I personally consider a serious mistake. The troops are always protected from over-punishment by the returns which have to be made. They require very little punishing really, but it must sometimes be sharp. To reduce an officer's powers is to reduce the awe and respect with which he is regarded, and consequently the prestige of the British officer, on which after all so much depends, above all with natives. The question of communications, however, is in direct relation to the strength of troops which should be maintained in the country. As soon as we have good roads, and all parts can be reached rapidly and well, with the telegraph connecting the posts, and the troops set free from the many duties they are now called upon to perform, so that they can be available to move anywhere at a moment's notice, then I think the whole of the Nile District could be kept in excellent order with only two companies in a central position, say, Palaro, near Fatiko. Similarly, from my knowledge of the Road District, now called the Eastern District, of which I was in command for a long time, I believe that the completion of the railway and telegraph will make it possible to reduce the garrison there to a couple of companies, although the natives, especially the Kamasia and Nandi tribes, are still very uncontrolled, difficult to reach, and liable to be dangerous—the Kavirondo natives also, but in a much lesser degree. Eventually, as communications are developed, I think efficient military hold could be kept on the whole Protectorate with a battalion of six companies at head-quarters in Uganda, and two companies each on the Nile, in the Eastern District, and in Unyoro. My belief is that the Government would get valuable help in the Nile District from the Chiefs by taking them into our pay. I should like to see, say, six of the biggest and best Chiefs—Adam Madi, Agok, Lakarakak, Olea, Sheikh Ali, and the Latuka Chiefs, representing all the tribes—given 100 rupees per mensem each as regular pay, and about twelve of the smaller independent Chiefs given half this sum. It would immensely strengthen the

position of the Chiefs with their own people, and would bind them firmly to us. To identify the Chiefs with our Administration in this manner would, I feel sure, be an excellent policy, and it would only cost 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a-year. At present with many of the Chiefs the friendly attitude is personal. They have gained confidence in me and one or another individual officer. Others they entirely mistrust, being very suspicious. I can easily imagine a fresh arrival in charge of this district by any single hasty, even quite innocent, action putting back the clock almost the whole way round. I would like to make the Chiefs part of our governmental organization. You will, I hope, not think me impertinent in giving you my opinion on these and other military matters. I wish merely to inform you of them privately as my own opinions, and I am not putting them forward in any sense as an opposition to arrangements which have been made or are about to be made. I fully appreciate all the obstacles you have to contend against, and shall be the last to add to them. One of the foremost I know is the tightness of the public purse-strings, but I shall always do my best with the tools you place in my hands to work with, even though I might long for better.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) E. DELMÉ RADCLIFFE.

No. 30.

Acting Deputy Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 179. Uganda.)

My Lord,

Entebbe, Uganda, August , 1900.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions, contained in despatch No. 156 of the 30th May, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in the absence of Sir Harry Johnston, I have caused inquiries to be made in various parts of the Uganda Province regarding the bubonic plague with the following results:—

It is not endemic, neither is it on the increase. At times it totally disappears until it is again introduced by trading caravans and natives from German territory. So far, it has been confined to the southern portions of Buddu, Koki, and the borders of Ankole adjoining the German frontier.

Dr. Walker is of opinion that it is of a much less virulent form than the Indian plague, and that its mildness is probably due to the absence of overcrowding, and the open-air healthy life led by the natives.

The disease is well known to the natives as "kaumpuli," and they are just sufficiently afraid of it to lead them to adopt what they believe to be the most certain precautionary measure to prevent its spreading. This method, as a matter of fact, does more to spread the disease than to lessen it: it is to abandon, for two or three months, the shamba (plantation) on which a case is found to exist. A shamba may have any number of huts, not in groups or villages, but dotted about it. Unfortunately, however, the nature of the disease is very often not found out until the infection has spread to the occupants of a neighbouring hut who, of course, spread it to the place where they intend to reside temporarily. Even members of the family of the infected person, particularly the men, will go off with the rest of the inhabitants of the shamba and do even more to spread the infection. So callous are natives generally about such things, and the Baganda are no exception, that nobody cares whether they go or remain.

These temporary migrations undoubtedly give an altogether erroneous and exaggerated idea of the extent of the disease to casual passers-by, such as Swahili and Arab traders, &c., who, on inquiring the cause of the abandonment of so many huts in a small area, are told that it is "kaumpuli." They therefore at once jump to the conclusion that all the people have died of "kaumpuli," and spread the most outrageous reports of its ravages.

The natives say it is always worse after a famine, when the people are weak and emaciated from hunger. Uganda has just recovered from a famine which prevailed from August last year to February of this year, but during the whole of that time only some half-dozen cases were brought to my notice, all of which occurred in southern Buddu and Koki. Mr. Prendergast, the Assistant Collector in Buddu, has recently returned from a tour through his district, and only heard of one authentic case of plague. In his report he supplies interesting details as to its treatment. He says:—

"The usual method of treatment employed by the natives, when the disease is in a not very advanced stage, is that of blistering the affected parts. This is done by

means of a beetle, called by the natives 'kauka kaumpuli,' which, when dried and made into a powder, is mixed with the juice of an unripe banana and applied to the spot affected. Its action is slow, the blister appearing from four to six hours afterwards."

The Chiefs and the more enlightened of the people are quite alive to the importance of taking proper precautionary measures to stamp out the disease, or at least prevent it from spreading as little as possible, and as it would be quite impossible to do anything in the matter without their assistance and co-operation, I have requested Dr. Walker, in the absence of Dr. Moffatt (the Principal Medical Officer) to draw up a few simple instructions which should be effective if properly carried out.

These instructions, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, have been translated into Luganda, and a type-written copy has been distributed amongst all the principal county Chiefs. All these Chiefs can read and write, and have been instructed to report to the Lukiko (or Native Council) from time to time the extent of the disease, if any, in their counties, and whether the instructions are being acted upon, as I hope and am led to believe they will be.

I would venture to point out to your Lordship that it is quite impossible, at present, to prevent the disease from being introduced from German territory, owing to the extent of our southern frontier and the innumerable paths and bye-paths which branch off in various directions from the crossings of the Kagera River, nearly all of which are in German territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Instructions for the Prevention of the Spread of a Disease locally known as "Kaumpuli" or Uganda Bubonic Plague.

1. ANY person or persons suffering from or supposed to be suffering from "kaumpuli" must be placed in a large hut, as far away as possible from the other huts of the shamba (plantation), and must on no account leave the hut.

2. One man from the shamba (plantation) must be told off to look after the infected persons. He, and no one else, may enter the hut in which the infected persons are confined. Whilst acting as attendant he must not mix with the rest of the people of the shamba.

In choosing an attendant, care must be taken to select a man who is in good health, and who has no wound or sore anywhere about him. After his period of attendance is completed, all his clothes and bedding should be burnt, and he should wash himself thoroughly before rejoining his neighbours.

3. Food, water, and firewood must be brought as required and deposited on the ground outside the hut, and not put direct into the hands of the attendant or infected persons.

4. A latrine for the use of the infected persons only should be made close to the hut, and, after it has ceased to be required, carefully filled in.

5. All rags used by the infected persons to cover sores or wounds must be burnt inside the hut, and not brought outside.

6. When a case of "kaumpuli" occurs on a shamba, all the rats and mice should be killed and their bodies burnt.

7. If a man dies of the disease, his body should be burnt with the hut and all it contains.

8. On the recovery of infected persons, the huts occupied by them must be burnt, together with all clothes, bark-cloths, bedding, sleeping mats, skins, cooking and water pots, used by them.

9. Infected persons, even if apparently quite recovered, must not leave the hut if they have any discharging sores.

10. If a Chief or Headman of a shamba suspects that one of his people is suffering from "kaumpuli," he should at once report the fact to the nearest Government official.

(Signed) S. R. WALKER, *Acting Principal Medical Officer, Uganda Administration.*

Kampala, Uganda, July 6, 1900.

Translated into Luganda and issued to all the Uganda Chiefs in July 1900.

No. 31.

Acting Deputy Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 185. Uganda.)

My Lord,

Entebbe, Uganda, August 31, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch received from the German Commandant at Bukoba, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, in reference to various charges and counter-charges of encroachments on the frontier, and to Lieutenant von Beringe's suggested delimitation of the Anglo-German boundary as a preliminary measure, together with a copy of my reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No 31.

Captain von Beringe to Acting Deputy Commissioner Jackson.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Bukoba, August 1, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th April.

I regret the raid of German askaris, reported by your Honour north of the 1° south parallel.

I should be thankful to you if you could give me more precise information as regards time and place of the raid, to be able to have an investigation.

I have further the honour to inform your Excellency that it came to my knowledge that English troops occupied the country Minziro and Bulembe, and drove the inhabitants there out.

According to the maps here Bulembe and two-thirds of the country Minziro lie south of 1° south parallel, and also by original English documents in possession here, up till now the English Government has recognized these districts as "German districts." Therefore, I cannot recognize the new-created partial boundary-line by the occupation of Minziro, or Kivumbiro and Bulembe.

I request, therefore, your Honour to withdraw the troops stationed at Bulembe and that part of Minziro which is south of the 1° south parallel.

Even should your Honour regard the named districts as north of the 1° south parallel according to the present Statute, it would have been agreeable to me to be informed of the occupation.

Moreover, I have the honour to inform you that English troops under the direction of a European are supposed to have overstepped and made themselves culpable against the German flag at Mtokura. The European who commanded the troops had the German flag removed from Mtokura, and had it sent to Bukoba, without any information as regards the action being forwarded here.

Besides, the English troops are supposed to have seized the inhabitants then living under the protection of the German flag at Mtokura, and four persons taken over the frontier to Masaka.

According to a statement taken down before a Magistrate by an eye-witness, we find that two of the four persons seized at Mtokura, Lukas, or Kamanto, and Mgowa-shonga, were shot at Masaka. One, a man from the south country Bukika, by the name of Lukoma, is supposed to be in the chaingang. As for the fourth of the name of Kasikwa, to have escaped, if all these three persons should have been followers of Gabriel [sic].

I beg to point out that the seizure of these three people took place in German territory and under the German flag.

In the name of the Imperial German Government I protest against these actions of English troops in German territory.

I request your Honour respectfully that the man from the south land Rukika, of the name of Lukoma, a prisoner at Masaka, be released.

Furthermore, a delegate from the English post Kakuta arrived at the Sultan Rukika's, in German Buddu, with the order: Rukika should leave the north bank of

the Kagera and take down the German flag; also the delegate to have demanded "ivory, cattle, and guns."

I have the honour to bring to your notice these boundary violations, as I presume that these offences against the German flag and against the natives under German protection, occurred without your knowledge, for you to investigate and prevent further occurrences.

The shamba Mtokma is still under the German flag, and, to give the natives protection, will be occupied by German troops.

The Katikiro Shikobe of Kemshambi (on the map shown as Kitoboko) complained that six people of the English station Mbarara had brought him with force to that station, after he had refused to give up the German flag and German protection and to quit the north bank of Kagera. At Mbarara the Station Commandant put the same demands, with the remarks that he would send the German flag and the letter (German protection letter) to Bukoba, and told that the country north of Kagera was English possession; in case of refusal he (Shikobe) would be with force ejected.

Mssenyi, the seat of the south country Rukika of the German Buddu, lies one hour north of the most southern point of the Kagera, and Kenshambi, or Kitoboko, according to the maps here, would be allowed to reckon to lie two hours south of the 1° south parallel. Both places would, therefore, be in German territory.

To prevent further boundary troubles, I have the honour to propose to your Excellency to have a Commission, to consist of one German and one English officer, to mark a preliminary boundary-line, until a regular Commission describes the correct boundary.

I should be under great obligation if your Honour would coincide with my proposal to bring the boundary difficulties to an end.

I have acquainted the Imperial German Government of the contents of this letter.

Beg to be assured of my high estimation, I have, &c.

(Signed)

VON BERINGE, *Captain and Company Chief
of the Imperial Protectorate Troops for the
German East African District, Chief of
Bukoba.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Acting Deputy Commissioner Jackson to Captain von Beringe.

*Commissioner's Office, Entebbe, Uganda,
August 31, 1900.*

Sir,

I AM requested by Her Majesty's Special Commissioner and Commander-in-chief to reply to your despatch of the 1st August last, and to point out that the only portions of the north bank of the Kagera River which have been visited by British troops are those lying to the north of the 1st degree of south latitude.

Full particulars of the raids made by the German forces in British territory have already been sent to his Excellency the German Governor at Dar-es-Salaam.

With regard to your suggestion that a Commission should determine a preliminary boundary with a view to preventing further misunderstandings, I have the honour to inform you that the matter of the delimitation of the boundary is engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government at the present time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

No. 32.

Sir C. Hill to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 8, 1900.

THE Estimates for the East Africa Protectorate are not yet completed, but I have gone through the main items with Sir A. Hardinge, Colonel Ternan, Colonel Hatch, and other officers concerned, and have the honour to submit the following remarks in regard to them.

I trust that the increases proposed may be approved. I take the numbers of the Schedules from the expenditure Schedules of the printed Estimates for 1900-1901.

Schedule 1.—The salary of the Sub-Commissioner of the Seyyidieh Province disappears; he is replaced by the Deputy Commissioner. The District Officer and Acting Sub-Commissioner, however, receives 100*l.* a-year extra in view of his increased work and responsibilities.

Schedule 2.—Two new Lieutenants are required for the Swahili company, which replaces the two Indian companies which left on the 6th instant.

In order to save building new lines, the lease of the ground on which are the lines occupied by the outgoing Indian companies should be continued, and provision made for the hire of a house for the Adjutant. The total sum is only 100*l.*

Colonel Hatch states that a Board of Inquiry has recently condemned the rifles of the force. Following the precedent of the rearmament of the Central African Regiment a couple of years ago, it would probably be necessary to arm the troops with the .303 Martini, which entails a supply of ammunition of that class. The present large stock would have to be disposed of as opportunity offered. The extra cost of this rearmament is put roughly at 5,000*l.*, viz.:—

								£
Arms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Freight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000

It is only with the greatest reluctance and on grounds of absolute necessity that I should recommend this large expenditure next year, and Colonel Ternan will go again into the matter, and I trust may be able to defer the step.

Colonel Hatch was anxious to provide suitable barracks for the troops at Yonte at a cost of 3,500*l.*, but is prepared to postpone it for a year.

He urges, however, that he should be allowed to withdraw from civil police duties the 100 soldiers now employed on them, and this entails a corresponding increase in the civil police. I am afraid we must not yet unduly weaken our military forces in the Protectorate, and therefore indorse his recommendations.

Schedule 3. Treasury.—The Treasurer gets an increase of 100*l.* The clerks have been hardly worked lately, and instead of pressing various increases proposed by the Treasurer, I have suggested a lump sum of 150*l.* to be distributed in bonuses amongst the staff in a ratio to be settled by the Acting Commissioner and the Treasurer.

Schedule 4.—The salary of the Judge is not commensurate with his increased work. An increase of 100*l.* is proposed, bringing it up to 800*l.*

Schedule 7.—The fusion of the postal services of East Africa and Uganda will throw much heavier work and responsibilities on the Postmaster-General, which it is proposed to meet by an increase of 100*l.* in his salary. The postal service has admittedly been somewhat wanting of late, and the other annual increases seem to be absolutely necessary. The items for repayment of work done by the Uganda Railway in connection with the telegraph-line may be heavy, but are non-recurrent and in pursuance of decisions already arrived at by Her Majesty's Government.

Schedule 8.—One cannot visit these countries without realizing the importance of an adequate medical staff.

The Principal Medical Officer has heavy duties, and the increase of 100*l.* to his salary is certainly not extravagant.

I quite indorse the proposed increase of the staff by one officer, and the fixing of the salaries at 400*l.* The present rate of 300*l.* is clearly inadequate for an efficient medical practitioner in East Africa, and private practice brings in little or nothing.

Schedule 10.—The present Indian Superintendent of Public Works has not the authority or skill necessary for his position. The proposal to utilize him as Government Surveyor, for which he is said to be well qualified, and to appoint an European to succeed him at a salary of 500*l.*, will probably result in ultimate economy.

Schedule 12.—The Transport Department may now be carried on at a reduced rate by giving an Assistant Collector an allowance of 100*l.* per annum.

In order to carry out the intentions of the Powers as expressed at the recent Game Conference, provision will be made to the extent of 600*l.* per annum for a Ranger and his expenses.

Finally, there is a scheme for acquiring a large new building in an admirable situation for the Government Offices. The house has to be surveyed, and there are various details to consider before it can be decided whether the purchase would be really

advantageous ; but if Colonel Ternan should decide in favour of it, when he sends in the estimates, I should wish to support it. On paper it presents considerable attractions.

I am not able at present to say how the whole budget will work out, but if it does not show such a reduction as was hoped, it will be because of heavy non-recurrent and unavoidable expenditure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLEMENT L. HILL.

No. 33.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 11, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report, in connection with the question of the proposed rearming of the East Africa Rifles, which has already come before your Lordship, that I am of opinion that it will be necessary to carry out a partial rearmament next year, the remainder of the rearmament to be carried out in the following year.

Your Lordship is no doubt aware that the greater part of the Martini-Henry rifles in use in this Protectorate are extremely old and worn, many of them bearing the date 1877, and all having seen a good deal of rough usage.

While I do not propose to burden the Estimate for 1901–1902 with the full cost of rearmament of the entire force, which would amount to a considerable sum, I am of opinion that a portion of the force should be rearmed next year, and I propose that the portion to be dealt with shall be the detachment of the three companies which form the standing garrison of Jubaland.

I therefore propose to include in next year's estimate the sum of 1,063*l.* for the purchase, packing, and freight of 350 carbines, Martini-Enfield pattern, complete with sword bayonets and scabbards.

This particular carbine is very suitable to the work required in this country, and the bore being small, the amount of ammunition which can be carried in the field is much larger than in the case of the present Martini-Henry ammunition.

The range of the Martini-Enfield carbine is quite sufficient for all practical purposes in East Africa.

Upon principle it is doubtless undesirable, as stated by the War Office authorities in previous correspondence on the subject, that a portion of any force should be armed with a weapon different to that supplied to the remainder, but in this particular case the detachment serving in Jubaland may be looked upon in this connection as practically separate to the remainder of the force, in that there is very little chance of them serving alongside the remaining companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, the Officer Commanding Troops, concurs with this view.

As regards the necessary ammunition, I find that there is at present a sum of 900*l.* available in the current estimates which the Officer Commanding Troops is able to spare from the unexpended amount voted for arms, &c., for the current year.

I therefore propose, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding Troops, to expend the sum of 650*l.* of this amount at once for the purchase of the ammunition required for the new carbine, at the rate of 400 rounds per carbine.

As regards the military estimate for 1901–1902, I am glad to be able to report to your Lordship that there will be a very considerable saving, principally owing to the departure of the Indian Contingent, and also to various other economies which it has been possible to effect.

Including the raising (which was sanctioned and is being carried out) of one extra Swahili company required to, to some extent, replace the two Indian companies and the rearmament of three companies in Jubaland, the military estimate for 1901–1902 will fall short of the current estimate by 9,591*l.*

As I have pointed out, the cost of the required ammunition, viz., 650*l.*, will be defrayed from the current estimate, and I inclose a requisition for the amount of ammunition required, and would ask your Lordship, should you approve of the scheme for the rearmament as recommended by myself and the Officer Commanding Troops, to give the necessary instructions to the Crown Agents to purchase and send out the ammunition at once, and also to purchase and forward the Martini-Enfield carbines as soon as the estimates for 1901–1902 have been approved.

The military estimate for 1901-1902 will be forwarded with the remainder of the Protectorate Estimate by the mail of the 2nd November next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **TREVOR TERNAN.**

Inclosure in No. 33.

(Form Q.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Requisition No. 274.

Mombasa, October 12, 1900.

To the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London :

PLEASE purchase for the use of the Military Department at Mombasa the following articles, to be shipped by first opportunity to Mombasa.

Sub No.	(1.) Description of Goods.	(2.) Quantity, No., or Weight.	(3.) Size or Quality. If any particular make required, state name of maker. Price, if known.	(4.) State if sample attached, and if any departure from sample permitted.
	Ammunition, M.-E. (Martini- Enfield) carbines, Mark V	Rounds. 120,000		

(Signed) **G. P. HATCH,**
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Approved :
(Signed) **TREVOR TERNAN,**
Commissioner and Consul-General.

No. 34.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 15, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, C.M.G., the Officer Commanding Troops in this Protectorate, bringing to notice the good services rendered by the Indian contingent lately serving in this country under the command of Captain E. H. Watson, of the Indian Staff Corps.

While I am unable to speak from personal observation of the contingent referred to, I would ask that Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch's remarks may be forwarded to the Indian authorities, it being probable that a report of this character may be beneficial in the future to the professional prospects of Captain E. H. Watson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **TREVOR TERNAN.**

Inclosure in No. 34.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

Sir,

Mombasa, October 11, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so kind as to forward for record my appreciation of the services of the late Indian contingent, which so recently formed part of the forces under my command in the Protectorate.

The men unfortunately had no opportunity of showing their worth on active

service, but there is no doubt, judging from their smart soldierly bearing, and their general military efficiency, that had they been called on, they would have done themselves and the Indian army great credit.

The contingent had on many occasions a good deal of hard work, and it was always carried out most cheerfully and thoroughly.

The above reflects the greatest credit on the officer who commanded them during their term of service in the East Africa Protectorate, namely, Captain E. H. Watson, of the 33rd Punjab Infantry. I consider him a most capable and excellent officer, and I have been greatly indebted to him for the assistance he has always afforded me.

I trust that Captain Watson's services may receive some recognition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. P. HATCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Troops East Africa Protectorate.

No. 35.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 16, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch No. 403, dated the 12th instant, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, C.M.G., the Officer Commanding Troops in this Protectorate, asking for the services of two additional Lieutenants for duty with the new Swahili company (sanctioned in the estimates for the current year).

The officers for this company appear to have been overlooked, when the estimate was being compiled.

Your Lordship will observe that these officers would thus be in excess of the establishment of officers allowed in the current estimates; but I would venture to point out that though this is the case, their appointment will not cause any unauthorized expenditure on the military force as a whole, if your Lordship will sanction the salaries of these officers being charged to the "Fourth Swahili company" allowed for in the estimate.

This company could in fact be only very gradually raised and, consequently, during the first half of this financial year, has been much below its proper strength, hence considerable saving has arisen in pay, part of which saving, it is now proposed to expend.

Provision will be made in the next year's estimate for the two officers required for this company.

If your Lordship should sanction the immediate engagement of these officers, who are undoubtedly required, I would venture to ask that infantry officers be selected in preference to other arms.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

Sir,

Mombasa, October 12, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to ask that you will be so good as to apply to the Foreign Office for the services of two additional military officers for the East Africa Rifles, on account of the new Swahili company now being raised in place of the Indian Contingent.

The officers asked for should be of not less than two years', but not over three years', service, and their selection might be left to Major Harrison, D.S.O., second in command of the East Africa Rifles, who has proceeded home on privilege leave.

I would, however, especially ask that these officers should belong to the regular forces and not to the auxiliary forces, and further that they should be infantry officers, not cavalry or artillery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. P. HATCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Troops, East Africa Protectorate.

No. 36.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 22, 1900.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 3 of the 11th October last, on the subject of the proposed partial rearmament of the East Africa Rifles with Martini-Enfield carbines, I have the honour to request that, should the proposed rearmament meet with your Lordship's approval, two of the carbines may be purchased and sent out at an early date, with 200 rounds of ammunition for purposes of instruction of the native officers and armourers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

No. 37.

Sir C. Hill to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord,

Lake Nakura, October 15, 1900.

IN compliance with the instructions in Mr. Broderick's telegram of the 13th ultimo, I went fully, when at Nairobi, into the question of the Protectorate buildings. I regret to say that the sites of the Sub-Commissioner's house, which was built at a cost of 13,850 rupees, and of the military bungalows, have been selected with obvious disregard of sanitary considerations.

Nairobi township is situated at one end of the Athi Plains. Round it there is rising ground, and through it flows the Nairobi River, which forms, under the hills, a large papyrus marsh. Into this marsh juts a tongue of land, and on it the Sub-Commissioner's house has been placed, while over it are the military quarters and bungalows. The result is that both situations are feverish. No doubt it was necessary to place the military lines near water, but this need not have been done with the Sub-Commissioner's house.

Sir A. Hardinge has already settled, generally, to change the civil buildings to the hills lying further from the swamp, and near the site of the railway officers' houses. I went over the ground with the Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate, and discussed the matter with Dr. Mann, Mr. Gilkison (Acting Sub-Commissioner), and the Chief Engineer. It will not be possible to move the military lines yet, till the Railway have got the water supply, which they are about to bring on to the hills from some springs 14 miles away. But a house is being built for the Collector and another is being put up to hold the two Assistant District Officers. The latter is one of the military bungalows sent out from England, which has been taken over by the civil side in exchange for a house occupied by the military at Machakos.

I asked Mr. Gilkison to consult the Indian contractor as to the construction of a new house for the Sub-Commissioner, and one to hold the doctor and the newly-appointed Magistrate, Mr. Donald. I hope that he will be able to arrange that these houses shall be built by the contractor and rented by the Administration, for I think that till we know more exactly what we want in the way of administrative buildings, it will be best to rent, and not to hamper ourselves by erecting them.

I hope to be able to include a Statement showing the financial effect of this, if Mr. Gilkison sends it to me before I leave railhead; but, if not, he will send it through Colonel Ternan, to whom I shall send this under flying seal. All the houses, if built, will be on the site pronounced healthy by the medical authorities, and when the time comes for moving the military lines, they will be placed in a healthy site.

Steps are also being taken with regard to the improvement of the public Offices, and a site for a gaol.

As Nairobi has been selected as the "Crewe" of the railway, there must always be a considerable civil administrative element there, whatever may be determined as to the future of the Protectorates.

When the Sub-Commissioner's new house is ready, an attempt will be made to dispose of the old one. Meanwhile he must continue to occupy it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CLEMENT L. HILL.

P.S.—I have received nothing from Mr. Gilkison.

C. L. H.

No. 38.

Sir C. Hill to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Lake Nakuru, October 15, 1900.

I REACHED this place, railhead, at the time of writing, yesterday afternoon, after a railway journey of the greatest interest. I regret that I know so little of railway management and construction that I am unable to do justice to the subject. The technical parts have, however, been so fully dealt with by Sir G. Molesworth and in the various Reports of the Chief Engineer, that anything I could say would probably be mere repetition.

What strikes one most strongly is the magnitude of the undertaking, and this is perhaps hardly realized in England even now. Five hundred and eighty miles of railway through a country which was almost unknown, which had no trace of civilization before our advent, no water (there are already 43 miles of piping to be pumped through), no timber, no food, no labour supply on which the constructor can draw. Imagine his difficulties on being turned ashore in such a country with nothing to his hand, and amidst surroundings of the most unhealthy nature. Everything has had to be foreseen, and all supplies provided from England or India. A failure of forethought, an error of judgment or a delay in supplies might entail the gravest consequences. That the railway has progressed as it has, reflects, I cannot but think, the greatest of credit on those who have had to battle with the local conditions. Whether others could have succeeded better I cannot say. I doubt it. I travelled up in five days, leaving on the 9th and arriving here on the 14th, having stopped at nights and spent the 12th at Nairobi. Mr. Whitehouse put a seat in front of the engine and explained everything to me, so I saw the whole line at the greatest advantage.

To begin with Kilindini, the workshops are now able to turn out almost everything the line requires, and they will soon be aided by the great shops at Nairobi. The Macupa, now Salisbury, Bridge is really a large one. It joins the island to the mainland, and leads to the few fertile miles of country up over the Rabai Hills to Mazaras. Here the so-called Taru desert begins, and for 180 weary miles the line runs through a tangle of dense, thorny, acacia, of thickest undergrowth, of great stony fissures, of waterless river-beds—heartbreaking ground for surveyor and engineer. Voi Station, where we slept the first night, is well situated with a distant amphitheatre of mountains but is reputed unhealthy. We there met the coast Liwalis, who had been sent for a trip by Colonel Ternan, after their leave-takings of Sir A. Hardinge at Mombasa, and were highly interested and delighted. From Voi to the fine Tsavo Bridge which spans the only real river of the country, though it would be put to shame by many English brooks, and so, with many picturesque distant hills around, to Kibwezi, where the Scottish Mission has left the foundations of a good garden, and on to Mackindu. This is a busy station, with hospital and all necessary works for running sheds, maintenance gangs, &c. Everything bore an appearance of order. From Mackindu, where we slept, to Sultan Hamoud, the country opens into plains—at the latter station, a stretch of line begins extending to Machakos Road, on which a good deal of construction work, accompanied by the removal of temporary diversions, is going on. From Machakos Road to Nairobi the line is again in good order, though it requires ballasting. The Athi Bridge is another big work, though the river at this dry season is but a small brook.

At Nairobi a township has sprung up in the last fifteen months. Rows of corrugated iron houses, sheds and workshops, though not picturesque, speak eloquently for the energy of the constructors. The great locomotive and store-sheds will be fitted to cope with the requirements of the line; the hospital, with accommodation already for 500, is about to be enlarged; everywhere there are signs of railway activity. The staff

are well lodged but not, I think, too well, when the nature of country and the fact that Nairobi will be the centre of the future Management are taken into consideration.

We left Nairobi on the 13th, and the line for the first time passes through a fertile, cultivated country where the Wakikuyu raise large crops of sweet potatoes and other vegetables, and where great development is possible. The line is here not so complete as in earlier parts, but we travelled smoothly to the great escarpment rope inclines. They resemble nothing so much as a Tyrolese timber shoot looked at from below; one of the stages has a steepness of 87 in 100, and the carriages quite disappear from the view of one standing on the second stage.

The Kedong Station, at the foot of the escarpment, is merely temporary, but the scene of considerable bustle. We slept there, and yesterday came through the remarkable valley known as the Great Rift with the Masi and Kikuyu Escarpments left and right, past the great 10-mile long Naivasha Lake and the plains with herds of Masai cattle, to railhead. This part of the line is still incomplete, and men are busy on it, but the same skill which has made the first 200 miles of the road what it now is, a line which is so finished that to an amateur used to English railways shows little to wonder at so far as the appearance of the road itself is concerned, will undoubtedly effectually complete the rest.

I must apologize to your Lordship for the very unofficial form of this despatch, but the panoramic haste of my journey, the little time for writing amidst new scenes and hurried arrivals and departures, combined with tent life and a tropical storm coming in whilst I write, will, I hope, be some excuse. What I have tried to convey is that whatever criticisms a railway expert may have to find, the ordinary Briton may be proud of his countrymen's work on the Uganda Railway.

I have to close in order to get this off in time to catch a down train. I propose making the first march towards the Lake to-morrow, and then to be guided by circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLEMENT LL. HILL.

No. 39.

Lord Currie to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

(No. 17. Africa.)

My Lord,

Rome, November 7, 1900.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 27, Africa, of the 12th ultimo on the subject of the relations between the East Africa Protectorate and Bardera and Serenli, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from M. Visconti-Venosta, stating that the letter addressed by Mr. Jenner to Sheikh Abdio is in conformity with the instructions given by Sir Arthur Hardinge, and expressing the hope that that portion of the instructions which refer to Sheikh Fara Ibrahim has been communicated to that Chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CURRIE.

Inclosure in No. 39.

The Marquis Visconti-Venosta to Lord Currie.

Translation.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome, November 5, 1900.

I THANK your Excellency for the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 22nd ultimo, and in which you communicate to me a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Jenner, Her Britannic Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in the Juba district, to Sheikh Abdio-bin-Osman, Chief of Bardera.

Its contents are in conformity with the instructions imparted to Mr. Jenner by Sir Arthur Hardinge, instructions of which your Excellency had already informed me in your note of the 13th September last.

I feel sure that Mr. Jenner will also have communicated to the new British Agent

in Serenli, Sheikh Fara Ibrahim, that portion of Sir Arthur Hardinge's instructions which concerns him, and that he will not fail to act accordingly, and thus all chance of misunderstandings will be avoided for the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VISCONTI-VENOSTA.

No. 40.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received November 13.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in returning the despatches named in the margin,* would like to offer the following observations.

The proposal made by the German Government that the delimitation of the Anglo-German boundary west of the Victoria Nyanza should be postponed until the end of next year, and that the work should be done, on their part, by the same surveyors who are now starting the survey of German-Congo boundary is a reasonable one, and should, in his opinion, be accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

Sir John Ardagh still adheres to the opinion given in his letter to Mr. Bertie of the 19th December last, that the determination of the first parallel of south latitude will not present any difficulties which cannot be solved on the spot by Her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda, and he would accordingly suggest that Sir H. Johnston be instructed to select a suitable officer to act as British Representative on the Joint Commission. This officer should be ready to take up the work when the German Commissioners arrive at the intersection of the German-Congo boundary with the parallel of 1° south latitude, and as it is desirable that he should have due time to get the necessary instruments from England and to thoroughly familiarize himself with their use, it would be of advantage if the appointment could be made at an early date. In the event of Sir H. Johnston having no officer to whom he cares to intrust the work, it will be necessary to send one out from England, and the Director will doubtless be able to recommend a suitable officer for the post.

One of the difficulties that is likely to be met with in marking out this frontier is that connected with the question of Mount Mfumbiro. Whatever modern explorers may say as to the existence of this mountain, there seems to be no doubt whatever as to the meaning to be attached to the words "Mount Mfumbiro" in the Anglo-German Agreement of the 1st July, 1890, and that is the range of volcanic mountains, with three principal peaks, which was seen, prior to 1890 only, by Stanley and Speke, and later by Emin Pasha and others. The references to it are as follows:—

Stanley ("Through the Dark Continent," p. 294), gives a picture of the distant view, and speaks of the triple cone.

Speke ("Journal of Discovery of the Source of the Nile," p. 214), speaks of the Mfumbiro cones.

Stuhlman ("Mit Emin Pasha ins herz von Afrika," p. 258), gives a picture of the three cones as seen from Karo.

Von Götzen ("Durch Afrika von Ost nach West," p. 163), says he saw the Virunga Mountains, "up to now called the Mfumbiro Mountains, though by Ufumbiro only the easternmost peak is meant, and the Wanyarnanda call the whole range Virunga."

The latter traveller was in the country in 1893–94, and Emin Pasha in 1891, and the two first named are, as far as Sir John Ardagh is aware, the only explorers or geographers who saw or described these mountains prior to 1890.

The sketch given by Dr. Stuhlman is apparently a very careful one and gives the bearing of each of the three peaks from Karo. There is no doubt that they could be readily identified, and should it be found that this group of mountains lies to the east of the frontier of the Congo Free State, they undoubtedly fall within the British sphere under the Agreement of 1890.

Sir John Ardagh would further like to draw attention to the Memorandum which accompanied his note to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the 11th August, 1896, wherein the question of a rectification of this boundary by a substitution of the thalweg of the Kagera River for the conventional line along the

* See Part LXII, No. 45; and Sir A. Hardinge, No. 324, Zanzibar, September 16, 1900.

parallel of latitude is fully discussed, a rectification which he considers would be most advantageous and to obtain which might be worth some sacrifice of territory elsewhere.

As, however, the country along this river is very little known and both its actual position and the points, if any, where it cuts the conventional boundary-line are still uncertain it would be most desirable, before entering on any discussion with the German Government, to obtain some more detailed knowledge of the neighbourhood. It occurs to the Director that if Sir H. Johnston could spare an officer to carry out this work, and in Captain Delmé Radcliffe, now in Uganda, he has an officer who is fully competent to execute a rough survey of the character required. a detailed examination of the country might be made before it is necessary to arrange for the actual delimitation, and Her Majesty's Government would enter upon the necessary negotiations equipped with full and recent information as to the region under discussion.

If the question of cost is likely to prove an obstacle, Sir H. Johnston might be informed that the expenses of this survey could be met out of the funds at the disposal of this Department.

*Intellegence Division, 18, Queen Anne's Gate,
November 10, 1900.*

No. 41.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 27.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 13, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Church Missionary Society, on the subject of the Customs Regulations in the East Africa Protectorate as affecting the imports of the Society.

I am to call your special attention to the third paragraph of the Society's letter, in which it is stated that a concession was made last year by the Chief of Customs at Mombasa by which certain articles specially destined for use in Divine Service, public education, and the treatment of the sick when imported for Mission purposes were exempted from duty.

In this connection I am to refer you to Lord Salisbury's despatch to Mr. (now Sir A.) Hardinge, No. 68, of the 22nd February, 1896, in which it is laid down that the privileges, in the matter of duties granted to the Church Missionary Society and other Christian Missions by the late Imperial British East Africa Company could not be continued by Her Majesty's Government, and I am to request that you will furnish his Lordship with your observations on this apparent departure from the Secretary of State's decision, and generally in regard to the questions raised in the letter from the Church Missionary Society.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 42.

Foreign Office to Church Missionary Society.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 13, 1900.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne your letter of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the Customs Regulations in the East Africa Protectorate as affecting the imports of your Society.

I am to inform you in reply, that his Lordship is not aware of any Concession having been made last year by the authorities at Mombasa admitting free of duty certain articles imported for Mission purposes.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to the Acting Commissioner at Mombasa, who will be invited to furnish a report on the questions therein raised.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 43.

Lord Currie to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 17.)

(No. 18. Africa.)

My Lord,

Rome, November 13, 1900.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 26, Africa, of the 11th ultimo, relative to the confiscation of cattle on the Juba Coast by the Italian Resident at Jumbo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from M. Visconti-Venosta, stating that inquiries are being made into the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CURRIE.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Marquess Visconti-Venosta to Lord Currie.

(Translation.)

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome,
November 10, 1900.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

I HAVE received the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 17th October on the subject of the incident between the Italian and British authorities in the Valley of the Juba, which arose on account of the sequestration of a few head of cattle ordered by the Italian authorities.

The Governor of Benadir has, in fact, referred the incident to the Italian Consulate at Zanzibar, but the particulars which he has furnished are not yet sufficiently explicit to enable a judgment to be formed on the course taken by the Benadir Company, and, through it, by the Governor of the Colony.

I have, however, made application to the Italian Consul-General at Zanzibar, and I trust to discuss the question with your Excellency at a later date.

I have, &c.

No. 44.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 17.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 15, 1900.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, extract from a letter from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Barrosa," dated the 21st ultimo, relating to the proceedings of that vessel with Sir Clement Hill on board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Commander Tunnard to Admiralty.

Sir,

"Barrosa," at Zanzibar, October 21, 1900.

IN continuation of my letter of the 22nd September, I have the honour to report that Sir Clement Hill, K.C.M.G., Superintendent of African Protectorates at the Foreign Office, arrived here by French mail on the 28th September.

On the 1st October I embarked him and also Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., and sailed for Pemba, arriving the following morning at Chaki Chaki, from where they proceeded by land to Weti, and re-embarked on the 3rd October.

I left Pemba Island the same morning, and arrived at Mombasa at 7 A.M. 4th of October, where Sir Clement Hill and Sir Arthur Hardinge finally disembarked.

Owing to the unsettled state of some of the natives in Uganda, there was some doubt as to whether Sir Clement Hill would be able to proceed there. He therefore telegraphed to the Foreign Office to request that he might visit the coast ports of the Protectorate in "Barrosa," if unable to proceed to Uganda.

On arrival at Mombasa he, however, decided to proceed to Uganda.

The latest news from Uganda at that time was that the Wanandi tribe were out raiding caravans on the main road, a short distance beyond rail-head, near the Mau Escarpment. About eighty of the Uganda troops have been killed by them at different times in the last four months. The road to Uganda has had to be diverted in consequence, and the route now used is the new railway track.

Three or four small columns of the Uganda forces are out in pursuit, but owing to the dense forests the Wanandi and their cattle are hard to find.

Half a company (fifty men) of the East Africa Rifles are ordered from Nairobi to rail-head to protect the coolies who are working the Railway. It is said that one or two neighbouring tribes are also out.

Sir Clement Hill was to proceed to Uganda on the 9th October, and will have an escort of eighty men from rail-head. It is not thought probable that the natives will attack a well-armed escort, as they themselves are only armed with spears and arrows.

Sir Arthur Hardinge left Mombasa on the 8th October by mail steamer for England.

Colonel Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., has arrived at Mombasa, and has taken over the administration of the East Africa Protectorate as Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cave, C.B., being Acting Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar.

I left Mombasa on the 8th October, and carried out torpedo and target practice off Marsale Island, Pemba, on the following day, arriving at Zanzibar on the 10th October.

Telegraphic communication with Mombasa is still interrupted, and there is no news at present of a cable ship being sent to repair it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. TUNNARD,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer, East Coast of Africa.

No. 45.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 19, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you, to be laid before the Local Government Board, a copy of a despatch from the Deputy-Commissioner in Uganda reporting on the existence of a species of plague in that Protectorate.*

This Report has been furnished in compliance with instructions sent by the Secretary of State on receipt of a communication on the subject of the existence of plague in East Africa from the German Ambassador, a translation of which is also inclosed.†

Mr. Jackson describes the attitude adopted by the natives in Uganda towards this outbreak, and incloses a set of instructions which have been drawn up and circulated among all the principal Chiefs, after having been translated into Luganda.

Lord Lansdowne would be glad to be favoured with any observations which the Board may desire to offer on these "Instructions."

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 46.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 20.)

[Via Zanzibar.]

(No. 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.*

Mombasa, November 20, 1900.

INFORMATION received to-day, 19th November, from Kismayu [of] threatened troubles with section of Ogadens. Have arranged for Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" proceed Kismayu. Local authorities have taken necessary precautions.

* No. 30.

† Count Hatzfeldt, May 21, 1900.

No. 47.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Mr. R. Donald.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 20, 1900.

IN virtue of the powers conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and by paragraph 3 (b) of my Order, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 20th November instant, applying the above Act to the Protectorate of Uganda, I hereby appoint you to be a Magistrate of the First Class (to be called the District Magistrate), for the district comprised within the railway zone, situate in the Uganda Protectorate, as defined in paragraph 2 of my above-mentioned Order.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 47*.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 23.)

(No. 7.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Mombasa, November 23, 1900.

MR. SUB-COMMISSIONER JENNER has been attacked by Ogadens whilst engaged in tour of inspection through his province. Mr. Blake reporting the news from Kismayu adds that no information beyond this has come in.

Some camels from the neighbourhood of Yonte and a quantity of cattle belonging to the Administration have been looted near Kismayu.

As Mr. Blake considers that the 300 East Africa Rifles stationed in Jubaland are insufficient to cope with the situation, I have decided to go to Kismayu myself with an additional company, taking Colonel Hatch with me. I start in the steam-ship "Juba" to-morrow, and have arranged that as soon as possible Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" is to follow.

No. 48.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 18.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 31, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, an interesting Report from the Postmaster-General of the East Africa Administration on the workings of his Department for the year 1899-1900.

The "cable" referred to is that laid down connecting Lamu Island with the mainland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Mr. Remington to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

Sir,

General Post Office, Mombasa, October 4, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Annual Report on the Post and Telegraph Department of the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1899-1900:—

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets, newspapers, &c., dispatched during the year is 220,460, showing a decrease from the previous year of 6,042, and the estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets, newspapers, &c., received is 516,002, showing an increase of 144,840 on the previous year.

For particulars please refer to Appendix (A).

The increase in the number of parcels dispatched during the year is 1,299, and the increase in the number of parcels received is 4,480.

The number of money orders issued on India, Zanzibar, Aden, and locally is 28,048,

showing an increase over the previous year of 8,137, and the amount of the money-orders issued is rupees 1,825,523 : 4, showing an increase of rupees 453,745 : 14 over the previous year.

The number of money-orders on the United Kingdom issued during the year is 528, showing an increase of 93 over the previous year, and the amount of the money-orders issued is 995*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase over the previous year of 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

The number of India, Aden, Zanzibar, and local money-orders paid is 923, showing an increase of 475 over the previous year, and the amount of the local, Zanzibar, India, and Aden money-orders paid is rupees 54,636 : 14, showing an increase over the previous year of rupees 18,198 : 7.

The amount of money-order commission for the year is rupees 38,182, showing an increase over the previous year of rupees 10,630 : 14, and rupees 6,660 over the estimated amount for 1899–1900. The increase is due to the increased number of money-orders issued.

The stamp sales during the year amounted to rupees 42,607 : 13 : $\frac{3}{4}$, showing a decrease of rupees 9,542 : 8 from the previous year, and a decrease of rupees 17,195 : 2 : 1 from the year's estimated amount.

The decrease in the sale of stamps is due to the introduction of the Imperial penny postage system, for when the estimates of revenue and expenditure were submitted, it was not then known that the Imperial penny postage scheme would be introduced. This will also explain the decrease in the underpays collection as compared with the estimated amount. Formerly the average amount collected on underpaid letters was either 4 or 5 annas, whereas now it is only 1 or 2 annas.

The amount of underpays collection during the year was rupees 5,044 : 13, showing an increase of rupees 211 : 4 : 1 over the previous year, but a decrease of rupees 2,824 : 3 from the estimated amount, the reason for which is explained above.

The number of paid telegrams forwarded over the Protectorate wires during the year was 6,978, against 4,804 the previous year, and the amount of revenue collected was rupees 5,972 : 3, showing an increase of rupees 1,810 : 5 over the previous year.

The number of paid received telegrams during the year was 3,219, against 4,870 the previous year, showing an increase of 3,349.

The increase in the expenditure on account of boat and coolie hire over the estimated amount is due to the increase of mails received, as well as to the fact that a considerable number of non-contract steamers have been anchoring in Kilindini harbour, thus causing this Department extra expense in sending out to Kilindini to take delivery of the mails.

The increase in the amount expended on account of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission on money-orders issued and commission on bank drafts is due to the increase in the amount of money-orders issued; also to the consequent increase of commission paid for bank drafts.

The large increase expended on the up-keep and repairs to the telegraph line is due to the purchase of 1 mile of telegraph cable and a large supply of galvanized iron telegraph wire, which expenditure was specially sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Added to this there was the cost of laying the cable, and the expenses incurred in renewing a very large portion of the telegraph line. I am, however, glad to be able to report that since this has been done no interruption in telegraphic communication between Lamu and Mombasa has occurred.

The increase in expenditure on account of the haulage of the travelling postal van is due to the increased distance the van has had to travel, owing to the increased number in miles opened for traffic on the Uganda Railway during the year.

The increase in the amount paid for rent is due to it having been decided that this Department should bear a larger share of the rent paid for the whole building.

The amount of revenue collected exceeds the expenditure by 1,312*l.* 16*s.*, which, I trust, will meet with your satisfaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,
Postmaster-General.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department,
East Africa Protectorate, for the year 1899–1900.

[Not printed.]

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, October 31, 1900.

OWING to the large sums already required to meet "extraordinary expenditure," due on account of past transactions, I have thought it better not to ask definitely in the Estimates submitted to your Lordship for 1901–1902 for any money on account of the much-required development of the Custom-house Department at Kilindini.

It is evident, however, that the Mombasa Port and its cramped environs cannot even now adequately cope with the increasing trade (the streets are already blocked with freight lying exposed to the weather), and will be utterly unable to deal with any new trade increase which may accrue when the Railhead shall have reached Lake Victoria.

The danger of the passage into the Mombasa Harbour, the very small accommodation for shipping inside, the want of necessary space on the foreshore for landing and custom-house purposes, together with the inconvenience and expense incurred by traders, arising from the absence of railway connection between the wharfs and the railway station, and the impossibility (without very heavy expenditure) of making such a connection, all tend to point to the absolute need in the near future for more adequate port arrangements. This accommodation can only be found at the neighbouring harbour of Kilindini. Under these circumstances, to carry out improvements at Mombasa would be mere waste of energy and money, and it seems clear that any moneys that may be available should undoubtedly be utilized for developing the landing and Customs accommodation at Kilindini sufficiently to meet the needs of the gradually increasing traffic and the rapid increase in freight which is bound to take place on the completion of the railway.

I find that the necessary works at Kilindini will only entail a comparatively small outlay at first, but, of course, as the trade increases, the developments will have to keep pace.

It was at first thought that a separate jetty would be needed, or that we might share a jetty with the Oil Company newly-established at Kilindini, but, owing to the ready co-operation of the Chief Engineer in placing the existing railway-goods pier at the disposal of the Customs-house Department, this expense will be avoided.

It has been suggested to me that mooring buoys should also be supplied for the use of steamers of the various lines making use of Kilindini Harbour. (It is understood that the British India line would be willing to lay down their own buoys.)

These buoys are, however, somewhat in the nature of a luxury, and can, I think, afford to wait.

What really is necessary is the erection of Customs warehouses.

As there happens to be the sum of 333*l.* available in the current Estimates, I am making a start by erecting at once a small iron shed, which will be sufficient for present purposes, and will form the nucleus of the Customs buildings, but next year it will be desirable to make arrangements for the construction of a large shed, costing about 650*l.* (at home); after allowing for freight (about 80*l.*) and the cost of erection, the total expenditure on the shed would amount to about 1,000*l.* It is this sum which I would recommend be granted next year.

I inclose copy of a plan* of a suitable shed furnished by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co.'s agents, who are anxious, as are, in fact, the merchant community generally, to see the Customs established at Kilindini.

These sheds are obtainable, I understand, at Messrs. Bolling and Lowe, manufacturers, and, from all accounts, should your Lordship decide to send out a shed, that firm would probably give satisfaction.

It will later be necessary to erect other sheds as well as offices and dwellings for the Customs officers at Kilindini, but this expenditure need not be considered in the coming year; tents and rough shanties will suffice as a temporary measure.

As traffic gradually leaves Mombasa certain small sums will be saved on account of rents now paid for Customs accommodation, which will be available for employment at Kilindini.

I have the honour to inclose copies of letters received from Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co., the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, and Messrs. Bolling and Lowe, which will afford your Lordship additional information on the subject.

I should add that there is a very strong feeling among the mercantile community that no time should be lost in developing Kilindini Harbour, and it is clear that the greatest satisfaction would result were your Lordship to approve of the necessary expenditure in an object of such obvious utility.

I have, however, explained to Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co. and others that, while fully recognizing the need for eventually carrying out their wishes, it may be possible that the Government may think the expenditure inopportune, and may find it necessary to defer it to a later date.

I am, however, of opinion that unless absolutely necessary no further delay in preparing accommodation for the increasing trade should occur.

I am, &c.

(Signed) **TREVOR TERNAN.**

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Mr. Baughan to Sir A. Hardinge.

Dear Sir A. Hardinge,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1900.

IN the course of Sir Clement Hill's speech on Saturday, he remarked that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if any one would show them how a productive trade could be inaugurated in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. It is not with this object I am writing you, but to point out that, before any such trade can be dealt with, it is, I venture to think, of the utmost importance that proper facilities should be provided to handle it.

At a meeting convened by Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in November 1898 of merchants and others to ascertain their views as to the desirability of making Kilindini Harbour the port of discharge for all ocean steamers, it was then shown that the present harbour of Mombasa is too confined for the requirements of steamers, that the custom-house was insufficient in its accommodation to meet the requirements, and that no space was available for its extension.

A hope was expressed at the meeting referred to that early steps would be taken to afford facilities for shipping at the harbour of Kilindini, where the above-mentioned drawbacks do not exist, Mombasa being best suited as a harbour for native dhows, for which it might be exclusively reserved.

Sir G. Molesworth himself fully recognized this, as in his Report ("Africa No. 5 (1899)," p. 24, &c.) he says:—

"The present port of Mombasa is absolutely unfitted to be the main port of British East Africa. . . .

"At Kilindini, on the other hand, there is an excellent harbour completely landlocked with a spacious and well-protected anchorage. . . . The main port and distributing centre should, therefore, be made at Kilindini. A transfer of the distributing centre to Kilindini should be made as soon as possible. Any delay will render the task more difficult, owing to the rapid development of trade. Unless something is soon done, the present port arrangement must lead to a deadlock."

As the railway line connecting Kilindini with Mombasa is now open for traffic, all that remains to be done is that a few mooring buoys should be laid down, as close in shore as possible, that suitable inexpensive jetties should be erected alongside, which lighters could be discharged with rapidity at all states of the tide, and that sheds should be built to receive and to protect the cargoes from the weather when landed. The expenditure thus entailed would be comparatively small.

In view of this independent expert opinion, and that of those who are cognizant of Mombasa and Kilindini, I do not think there can be any doubt as to the superior advantages of the latter harbour.

I know that the East Africa Protectorate have recently enlarged and improved the customs-house accommodation at Mombasa, but it is, even now, none too large for the present trade. I am looking at the position when a trade with the interior develops, and as we all hope becomes a large trade. Then the altered arrangements at Mombasa will be insufficient.

At this juncture, owing to the expenses of the war in South Africa, and those arising from the condition of affairs in China, it is not the best moment to select to ask Her Majesty's Government to sanction expenditure for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates beyond bare necessities for their Administration.

It is a pity that financial considerations should interfere with or prevent the carrying out now of such works at Kilindini as are a pressing necessity.

Should Government wish, the money could probably be found practically by a Company, by Government paying 5 per cent. interest per annum, and the works be carried out according to their specifications, and the outlay be approved. The Government could take over the works when convenient to themselves at cost price. The Customs sheds and control to be retained by the authorities as at present, and all dues to be collected and retained by them.

As a commencement, I would venture to recommend the erection of sheds as per inclosed sketch,* capable of holding, say, 4,000 tons of import cargo and 4,000 tons of export cargo; for the up-country districts should soon be sending down produce, and it would be a serious matter if there should be no accommodation in which it could be stored conveniently, to protect it from the weather, while waiting shipment.

These sheds have iron roofs and would collect large quantities of water, and tanks should be constructed close by capable of storing the rain caught.

Jetties should be run out for lighters to lie alongside and discharge at, each jetty being fitted with one or two light steam cranes.

I am informed that it is the experience of the British India Company at Indian Coastal ports, that discharging steamers into lighters, which are in turn discharged into the jetties, is more expeditious and economical than discharging steamers at deep-water piers; the latter being very costly to build.

I estimate roughly that the cost of the sheds, &c., would be about 12,000*l.*, and the jetties about 10,000*l.* The latter would be fitted with tram lines running into the various sheds so as to facilitate the work.

The sheds would be 140 feet long and 60 feet wide, and eight would be required to give the above-mentioned storage of 8,000 tons.

Mooring buoys should be laid down as already indicated opposite the jetties for steamers to make fast to, head and stern, each regular line of steamers having its own berth. There should also be two or three sets of buoys for outside steamers. These moorings would probably cost about 1,500*l.*

The whole work would, therefore, roughly come to about 23,500*l.*, as follows:—

									£
Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Piers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Moorings, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500

In order to insure the success of the scheme, it would be necessary to make it compulsory for all ocean-going steamers to discharge in Kilindini only, Mombasa being reserved exclusively for dhows.

Owing to the very brief stay Sir Clement Hill is making here, and that during the time he has naturally had many engagements to fulfil, I have not seen a favourable opportunity of asking for an interview. I would therefore respectfully ask, if you see fit, that this letter may be placed before him for consideration. I had intended to go myself to Mombasa, but, owing to the breakdown of the cable and the illness of one of my staff, I have not been able to do so.

Should there be a prospect of favourable consideration of a scheme on the lines I have proposed, I should be pleased to go more into details and provide close quotations for the work.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. W. BAUGHAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Messrs. Bolling and Lowe to Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co.

Dear Sirs,

September 4, 1900.

WITH reference to your esteemed inquiry for iron building, we have now much pleasure in submitting estimate, viz.:—

Our building, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, outside pillars, and 20 feet high to eaves, and 26 ft. 6 in. high to crown of roof; to have a curved roof, and to contain six wrought-iron principals, having tee rafters, angle iron braces, and flat tee bars, continuous raised

* Not printed.

ventilator along the roof, having two lines of galvanized wrought-iron louvres along each side, to be supported upon H section steel pillars, fitted with bases to go into concrete. There will be a transverse partition across the building in the centre up to roof sheets. The roof and ventilator to have angle-iron purlins, and the sides, ends, and gables, as also the partition, will have angle-iron framing, and will be plated with 24-gauge galvanized corrugated iron sheets, the partition being plated on one side only. There will be a sliding door 10 feet by 10 feet in each end, two ditto in each side, 12 ft. 6 in. by 10 feet, and one in the partition 14 feet wide by 10 feet high, all having strong padlocks and furniture complete. There will be a continuous side-light under eaves along each side 2 ft. 9 in. deep, with 21 oz. glass for glazing, a portion in each bay being made to open. On each side of this building there will be a lean-to roof 20 feet wide and 12 feet to eaves at front, consisting of H section steel rafters and front pillars and angle-iron purlins, these roofs being plated with 24 G galvanized corrugated iron sheets, front and ends left open. We provided galvanized wrought-iron eaves, gutters, and down pipes, barge boards to gables, iron and steel work (except that galvanized) painted one coat at works. We include all necessary bolts and nuts, &c., materials bundled and packed for shipment in our usual manner, and delivered f.o.b. Liverpool for the sum of 620*l.* net. If delivered f.o.b. London, 34*l.* extra.

If galvanized corrugated sheets are 22-gauge, price will be 648*l.* net. If delivered f.o.b. London, 36*l.* extra.

If galvanized corrugated sheets are 20-gauge, price will be 688*l.* net. If delivered f.o.b. London, 39*l.* extra.

Approximate shipping weight, say, 40 tons. Terms: net cash against shipping documents.

Trusting to be favoured with your valued order, which should have our prompt and careful attention, we remain, &c.

(Signed) BOLLING AND LOWE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

Mr. Whitehouse to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

Sir,

Nairobi, October 24, 1900.

IN acknowledging your letter No. 3 of the 14th October, 1900, regarding the construction of a Customs shed at Kilindini, I have the honour to state that so far as the future railway developments are concerned, the site you suggest is quite suitable. This land, from the present jetty to the boundary of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie's land, has been reserved for the accommodation of landing wharfs and Customs sheds, and it has been suggested many times, particularly by Sir Guilford Molesworth, that the chief part of the Customs should be removed to Kilindini as soon as possible, leaving only the dhow traffic to be dealt with at Mombasa.

The site is not suitable for a jetty owing to a shoal, except it was made of a considerable length, and lighters would only be able to come alongside at certain states of the tide. I would suggest, therefore, that the railway pier should be used until the trade has grown sufficiently to warrant more extensive improvements being carried out, and with a siding laid to your custom-house all goods could be delivered there at a small charge.

By this means all the accommodation required would be supplied at a minimum of cost, and a commencement would be made in opening up Kilindini as a port, which it is not at present, except for railway stores and materials.

If this will meet your views, I will arrange for the site of the Customs-shed to be marked out by one of my assistants, so that it shall be available for railway facilities as soon as you are prepared to start the work.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

No. 50.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 22.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 1, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 297 of the 13th September, inclosing copy of Treasury letter of the 7th September last, on the subject of the percentage of the customs duties collected at Mombasa to be handed to Uganda.

A Conference, comprised as follows, will assemble immediately, with a view to fixing the proposed percentage:—

President: Her Majesty's Acting Judge. Members: Mr. E. de L. Collinson (on behalf of Uganda), Mr. Marsden (on behalf of East Africa).

A copy of the proceedings of the Conference will be forwarded to your Lordship for approval, and a copy will also be furnished to Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Uganda.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

No. 51.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 25.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 2, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the Estimates for the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1901–1902, upon which I would venture to offer the following observations:—

The present Estimates are, to a very large extent, merely a repetition of those framed by Sir Arthur Hardinge for the current year.

There are, however, certain necessary alterations, some comparatively large, and others small, which require explanation.

Schedule 1.

Paragraph 1.—*Head-quarter's Office.*—Owing to the separation of the Administrations of the East Africa Protectorate and the Zanzibar Agency Offices, and the consequent necessity for organizing a Head-quarter's Office on the mainland, there is an additional expenditure under the sub-head of "Personal Emoluments."

Allowance has also been made in the Estimate for the necessary clerical labour.

Additions.

	£
Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General	1,000
Secretary's allowance	100
One clerk at 120 rupees per month.	

The services of a Secretary are absolutely necessary, and these duties will be performed by one of the Assistant District Officers, who, it is intended, shall draw the extra allowance of 100*l.* per annum.

Paragraph 2.—*Allowances for Members of Council.*—The allowances for the members of Council remain as in previous Estimates.

I am aware that Sir Clement Hill is of opinion that a reduction might be made in this direction, but I trust that the allowances may stand.

Should, however, the allowance to members of the Council be reduced, I would venture to ask your Lordship to add 200*l.* to the salary of the Acting Commissioner, in order to bring up the total to the same amount as is now received by him, viz., 1,200*l.*

This salary is barely sufficient to allow of the necessary entertaining being carried out, and to support the heavy expenses naturally pertaining to the Commissioner's position.

I am somewhat diffident of dilating on the need for an adequate salary for the Acting Commissioner, but, on discussing the question with Sir C. Hill, he suggested that the matter of an increase in salary should be referred to your Lordship for consideration should the Council allowances be reduced.

Paragraph 3.—*Seyiddieh Province*.—There is a considerable reduction in the salary of the Sub-Commissioner of the Seyiddieh Province, which position is now vacant owing to the death of Mr. Craufurd.

I would venture to suggest that Mr. Tritton, the Collector of the Mombasa District, who has been Acting Sub-Commissioner Seyiddieh Province for the last year, shall be promoted to this vacancy, and be granted a salary of 500*l.* per annum; the net result will be a saving of 350*l.* under this item.

Paragraph 4.—*Additional Assistant District Officers*.—There are three additional Assistant District Officers allowed for, in accordance with, as I understand, arrangements made at home for unattached officers.

Paragraph 5.—*Ranger for Game Preserves*.—A Ranger for Game Preserves is also a new post made at the desire of Sir Clement Hill.

His salary has been fixed at that of an Assistant District Officer, and it is hoped that 100*l.* will cover his travelling expenses.

This should be easily the case if a free pass can be obtained for him on the railway.

Paragraph 6.—*Inland Revenue*.—The salary of the 1st Assistant Superintendent has, on paper, been raised by 50 rupees per mensem, but in reality remains the same, owing to the fact that Mr. Talati, who draws pay also from the Conservancy, will now draw less by 50 rupees per mensem from the latter Department.

The same remarks apply to the salary of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent. It has been found possible on the whole to reduce somewhat the native staff of this office.

Paragraph 7.—*Mombasa Conservancy*.—The Mombasa Conservancy is a new item in the Estimates, but it is not a new Department; whereas it was formerly conducted by Mr. Tritton and other officials in their more or less private capacities, I have thought it desirable to bring the Department more directly under the Commissioner, and make it one of the recognized Departments of the Administration.

The Conservancy Department, while calling for an expenditure annually of 2,045*l.*, brings in as revenue the sum of 2,576*l.*, so that no extra expense is entailed in its connection.

The Department has the control of the tram lines and public trollies, from which a considerable revenue is obtained. It is also responsible for the cleaning and lighting of the streets of Mombasa, and its agents collect the cleaning and lighting rates.

As considerable sums of money pass through the hands of the members of this Department, and its responsibilities are large, it appears to me desirable, for purposes of audit and other reasons, that it should be included as a regular Department of this Administration, and this has now been done.

There is a minor point in connection with the tram line at Mombasa to which I should refer. Hitherto all the Heads of Departments, and some of the other officers, have had free use of the Government tram line, and have been supplied with trollies and trolley boys, two each (pushers), entirely at Government expense.

It is true that these trollies have been of use in enabling the officers to easily reach and return from their offices; but, as a matter of fact, the trollies are much more used as private carriages for afternoon drives and visits.

The cost of maintaining each trolley, including boys' wages, is annually about 330 rupees, or 22*l.* There are about thirty trollies lent to officers.

Hitherto the entire cost has been, as before stated, borne by Government; but in view of the use to which the trollies are put, I think—and my opinion has the concurrence of the more senior officers—that it would be only fair to make a charge of 10 rupees a-month against any officer who may be given the use of a Government trolley, as a proportionate contribution towards the wages of the boys and the other expenses entailed.

The amount thus economized comes to about 240*l.* per annum.

Should it be possible at some future time to form a Mombasa Municipality, the

latter body would doubtless relieve the Administration of the work of the Conservancy Department, but that time has not yet arrived.

Paragraph 8.—*Jubaland Province. Native Political Agent.*—As regards the native staff of the Jubaland Province, it has been decided—on the recommendation of Mr. Jenner—to discontinue the employment of the so-called Native Political Agent, thus saving a sum of 200*l.*

The sum of 100*l.* has also been saved on the Jubaland clerical staff.

Paragraph 9.—*Civil Police.*—In the civil police an additional 10*l.* per annum has been allowed for the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. R. M. Ewart, a very deserving subordinate officer.

There is an addition to the Civil Police Vote in the Province of Tanaland of 166*l.* This is necessitated by the replacing of certain detached small military posts (hitherto established for police purposes) by policemen.

Paragraph 10.—*Language Allowances.*—I have allowed for ten allowances being paid during the year 1901–1902.

Paragraph 11.—*Arms and Ammunition.*—There are very large quantities of ammunition available in store, and sufficient arms for the use of the police are obtainable from the Military Department, so that any charge under this heading is unnecessary.

Paragraph 12.—*Rewards and Gratuities, Mombasa.*—The sub-head “Rewards and Gratuities, Mombasa,” shows an increase against “Native Civil Administration” of 700 rupees.

This sum was formerly charged under the heading “Presents to Chiefs,” but has now been, for local convenience, re-allocated.

The sum for “Native Civil Administration,” “Presents to Chiefs” remains, however, the same as before, the necessary deduction of 700 rupees being effected in “Contingencies, Mombasa.”

Paragraph 13.—*Station Stores.*—The sum for station stores has been reduced by 267*l.*

Paragraph 14.—*Boats and Launches.*—Under the sub-head “Boats and Launches” a new boat, which is absolutely required, is allowed for the Sub-Commissioner of the Province of Tanaland, to whom the use of a boat is a necessity in the performance of his duties.

In the Jubaland Province a small reduction has been made in the provision of the launch “Rose.”

The “Contingencies” for the various provinces have been considerably reduced.

It has been possible to make a reduction in the cost of the civil police of Mombasa and Kilindini, the cost of the annual clothing of the police having been slightly lowered.

Schedule 2.

Paragraph 1.—*Military.*—Your Lordship will observe that in the Military Estimate there is a proposed reduction of expenditure to the extent of 9,557*l.*

This economy is mainly due to the withdrawal of the Indian contingent.

The saving would have been even larger than it is had it not been necessary to recommend the rearmament of a portion of the troops during the coming year at a cost of 1,063*l.*

I have fully explained to your Lordship in a separate despatch (No. 3) dated the 11th October last, the reasons which make this expenditure desirable, and I trust your Lordship's sanction to this item will be given.

A saving of 200*l.* per annum has been effected by abolishing the post of Quarter-master-sergeant (allowed for in the current Estimates, but not filled up), and it is recommended that 100*l.* of this sum be added to the salary of the Staff Adjutant (Lieutenant Mackay), whose duties are of a much more arduous character than those of the other Lieutenants. This will bring the salary of the Staff Adjutant to 500*l.* instead of 400*l.*

The remainder of the Military Estimate call for little remark.

It has been framed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch with the greatest care and regard to economy.

After careful scrutiny of each item, I am of opinion that no further reductions are desirable.

Schedule 3.

Paragraph 1.—*Treasury*.—The salary of the Treasurer has been increased (with Treasury sanction) by 100*l.* per annum, and a bonus of 150*l.*, to be divided among certain of the Treasury clerks, has been inserted (at Sir Clement Hill's suggestion) on account of the extra work done by them in connection with the Uganda Accounts; but, as this extra work was entirely connected with the Uganda Protectorate, I think the charge should be properly an item of the Uganda Estimate, and not that of the British East Africa Administration.

Schedule 4.

Paragraph 1.—*Judicial*.—There is a considerable increase in the expenditure in this Department owing to the much-needed new appointment of Assistant Judge, already approved by your Lordship, and the addition of provision for the substitute for the Town Magistrate while the latter is absent on leave.

I am, also, with Sir Clement Hill's concurrence, including one-third of the salary of the Railway Magistrate as a charge against this Administration.

There is also an increase in the salary of Her Majesty's Judge (Mr. Cator) of 100*l.*, which, I understand, has met with your Lordship's approval.

A new branch of the Judicial Department has been allowed for, viz., the native personnel of the Court of the Assistant Judge and Administrator-General.

Schedule 5.

Paragraph 1.—*Customs and Shipping*.—There is an estimated increase in expenditure of 585*l.*, owing to the additional expense of maintaining the steam-ship "Juba," which increase is mainly due to the rise in the price of coal.

The increase in the anticipated revenue in the Customs Department over and above the current year's revenue is about 4,000*l.*

Schedule 6.

Paragraph 1.—*Port Office*.—As the duties of the Port Officer are rapidly increasing in responsibility and the work is getting heavy, I have thought that your Lordship would approve of his salary being put on a par with that of other officers of his own standing and made more commensurate with his duties. I have accordingly allowed for an increase of 70*l.* per annum, which brings the salary of this officer to 400*l.*, which sum, I trust, may not be considered excessive.

It has been found necessary to allow for the purchase of a boiler, costing 200*l.*, for the launch "Mvita."

The total increase, after allowing for minor economies, in this Department will amount to 216*l.*, 200*l.* of which is due to the cost of the boiler for the launch.

Schedule 7.

Paragraph 1.—*Post and Telegraphs*.—The Estimates now put forward deal with an amalgamated postal system for Uganda and British East Africa, in accordance with the instructions received from Sir Clement Hill.

I have thought it best to divide the postal system into two divisions, viz., the East Africa Division and the Uganda Division, the expenses and revenue of which are shown separately in these Estimates.

I have, unfortunately, been unable to obtain Sir H. Johnston's views on the subject, owing to the communications being interrupted.

I inclose, however, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Harry Johnston on the subject of the combined Postal Departments.

Your Lordship will observe that the initial expenses connected with the formation of the Uganda Division are very heavy.

The expenses and revenue for next year of the two divisions are estimated as follows :—

East Africa Division, 1901-1902—

<i>Expenditure.</i>						£
Salaries, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	5,525
Account due to Railway on account of telegraph line construction (not yet paid)	..	..	..	..	..	935
						6,460
<i>Revenue.</i>						£
From post and telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	7,213
Deduction of expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	6,460
Total excess of revenue over expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	753

Paragraph 2.—*Telegrams.*—A new item of 1,000*l.* in expenditure is estimated as the cost of telegrams for next year. This item has previously been omitted.

Paragraph 3.—*Uganda Division.*—

<i>Expenditure.</i>						£
Salaries, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	4,503
Telegraph line construction from Kedong to Port Alice	..	..	..	..	..	17,333
Maintenance of line, Kedong to Port Alice, during 1901-1902	..	..	..	..	..	2,102
Maintenance of line, 1900-1901	..	..	..	..	..	2,102
Total	..	..	..	..	..	26,040

Paragraph 4.—*Uganda Division.*—

<i>Revenue.</i>						£
Uganda Division posts	..	..	..	..	..	2,375
Uganda Division telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	500
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,875
Balance expenditure in excess of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	23,165

In asking for a grant-in-aid for the East Africa Protectorate I do not include this sum of 23,165*l.* as part of the grant, as the money is due from Uganda, and should presumably be part of the Uganda grant-in-aid.

I am not, however, certain that Sir Harry Johnston is aware of this charge, and so have thought it best to refer to it in this despatch, as it might otherwise have been possibly overlooked.

Schedule 8.

Paragraph 1.—*Medical Department.*—The salary of the Principal Medical Officer has been increased by 100*l.*, which will give him the same salary as is drawn by the Principal Medical Officer, Uganda Administration, and which increase I trust your Lordship will approve of.

The salaries of the other medical officers have been increased to 400*l.* each per annum, their former salaries having been found to be inadequate.

There is also an addition to the medical staff of one additional medical officer, making a total of eight doctors in this Protectorate—clearly none too many.

There is, on the whole, a total increase in the expenditure in this Department of 694*l.*

Schedule 9.

Paragraph 1.—*Native Civil Administration.*—In consequence of the formation of the Wakf Commission (already approved by your Lordship) it has been found necessary to appoint a Secretary to the Commission (which appointment dates from the 1st October, 1900), who receives an allowance at the rate of 50*l.* per annum.

The total expenditure under this head for 1901–1902 is, however, less by 69*l.* than in the current Estimate.

Schedule 10.

Paragraph 1.—*Public Works Department (Recurrent).*—This Department has been in the past not particularly well administered by the present Head of the Department, a Parsee gentleman named Kursetjee, who, though a capable surveyor, has proved to be quite unsuited to be the chief of such a large and important Department.

Owing to the unsatisfactory method in which he has conducted the work, it is notorious that very large sums of money have from time to time been wasted. Buildings have been badly erected and planned, and in consequence, some have had to be rebuilt at a large expense, and others are still defective, and expensive to maintain.

It appears that while Mr. Kursetjee is an excellent person socially, he has absolutely no influence over his subordinates; moreover, he lacks the energy essential if a satisfactory supervision of the public works in hand is to be maintained.

Under these circumstances, after consultation with Sir Arthur Hardinge, the matter was referred to Sir Clement Hill, and he concurred in the view that a new Head should be appointed.

It was fully recognized, however, that as a surveyor, Mr. Kursetjee's services would be extremely useful, and it is proposed to retain him at his present salary in the capacity of Government Surveyor.

I may mention in this connection that the Island of Mombasa itself has not yet been surveyed, and the boundaries of the Government and other lands still require demarcation.

Under these circumstances, I am adding to the current year's Estimate the salary of 600*l.* per annum for a new Head of Public Works, and I trust that your Lordship will sanction this expenditure.

There is one point connected with the Public Works to which I should now refer, and that it is to the evident necessity for ceasing to extend and develop on any large scale the custom-house accommodation at Mombasa itself. It is quite clear that in a year or two's time Kilindini must become the main harbour of British East Africa.

The "Extraordinary" expenditure, however, to be met next year, such as the payment to the Indian Government of 11,000*l.*, and the cost of the construction of the Uganda telegraph (though this is properly a charge against the Uganda Administration, and which I trust may not be considered an item of my Estimate for East Africa) are so extremely heavy that I have refrained from putting forward in this Estimate a demand for a scheme which would entail the expenditure of possibly 1,000*l.* at Kilindini Harbour.

On this subject, however, I am addressing a separate despatch to your Lordship.

Paragraph 2.—*Furniture.*—The sum asked for is considerably smaller than that in the current Estimate, but there still remain several officers' quarters to be furnished.

I have ruled that in future the Government furniture to be placed in each quarters of the junior officers is not to exceed 50*l.*, which amount is sufficient to furnish the ordinary necessary articles. The quarters of the Heads of the respective Departments are already furnished.

Paragraph 3.—*Audit Office and Staff Quarters. Expenditure.*—This is in excess of the current Estimates, but has been found necessary during the past year.

Paragraph 4.—*Ukamba Province.*—The rent of the bungalow of the Sub-Commissioner at Nairobi is a new item, though, as a matter of fact, it has been necessary to pay this rent during the current year, and will in future be a recurrent charge (*vide* copy of correspondence attached).

Arrangements have also been made to rent next year a small bungalow about to be built by a contractor at Nairobi for the use of the Medical Officer, who at present has no house; also provision has been made for the rent of hospital buildings at Nairobi.

Schedule 11.

Paragraph 1.—*Public Works Extraordinary*.—I have already referred to the large sum required for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda telegraph line from Kedong to Port Alice, and need not again enter into the question here; but without this last charge there is a saving on the current year's Estimate under this head (Public Works Extraordinary) of 3,832*l.*, comparatively few additional buildings being required.

Schedule 12.

Paragraph 1.—*Transport*.—The employment of an officer entirely for transport work is now unnecessary, owing to the decrease in local transport due to the advancement of the railway.

The salary of 300*l.* is therefore not included, but the sum of 100*l.* of it has been added as a special allowance to the Assistant District Officer detailed to perform the transport duties in addition to his own work. It has been found also possible to make a small reduction (88*l.*) in the native personnel of the transport staff.

It appears that unfortunately the sum of 150*l.*, allotted in the current Estimates for interior caravans, mail service, and Uganda Railway charges was inadequate, the real expenditure being at the rate of about 600*l.* per annum. The necessary alteration has now been made.

Paragraph 2.—*Passages*.—I have allowed for passages each way of fifteen officers proceeding on leave and returning in the year 1901–1902.

Paragraph 3.—*Carriage of Goods*.—It is estimated that a saving can be made in next year, as compared with the current Estimate of 1,690*l.* This is due to the decrease in the number of men and animals now required for transport purposes.

Schedule 13.

Paragraph 1.—*Miscellaneous*.—There would have been a saving under this heading of 750*l.* had the new item of 1,000*l.* for telegrams been omitted.

Schedule 18.

Paragraph 1.—*Exchange*.—A new item not previously shown in the Estimate.

Schedule 19.

Paragraph 1.—*Indian Government*.—There is also inserted in these Estimates the sum of 11,000*l.* which, so far as I can judge, is the sum due to the Government of India by this Administration on account of part payment of the total bill of 36,000*l.* due from the two Protectorates combined, on account of expenses incurred by the Indian Government, connected with the services in Africa of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry, 24th Bombay Rifles, Uganda Rifles (Indian contingent), Captain Barrett's contingent, and Captain Watson's contingent (in connection with the dispatch of the latter contingent from India).

I am not aware if the Uganda authorities will concur in the proposed allocation of the indebtedness, but no doubt your Lordship will, in reviewing the Estimates, decide the amount to be charged on this account to each of these Administrations. I should add, to prevent possible misunderstanding, that the sum of 7,000*l.*, referred to in your Lordship's telegram No. 1 of _____ is entirely separate from the sum of 11,000*l.* to which reference has been made in this despatch.

The 7,000*l.* is due to men of Captain Watson's contingent in the ordinary course, on account of moneys which had been merely kept in hand by the Treasurer, on their account, for their own convenience.

In compiling these Estimates I have endeavoured to combine economy with an adequate provision for administration, and I would venture to respectfully point out to

your Lordship that, as regards the ordinary expenditure, it does not appear to me that any further economies can be safely introduced.

It will be observed that after deducting the "Extraordinary" expenditures, for which provision has been made, but which are in no way connected with next year's administration of this Protectorate, the total cost of the Administration over and above the revenue amounts to 76,965*l.* which is less by 9,927*l.* than the charges for last year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to Sir H. Johnston.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

Mombasa, October 30, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it appears that there is a bill due from this Administration and the Uganda Administration combined, to the Indian Government, on account of expenses incurred by them at various times in past years, with reference to the loan of the services of Indian troops to these two Protectorates, and still remaining unpaid, which reaches the total of rather over 36,000*l.*

Out of this sum it would appear on examination that the correct allocation would be approximately as follows:—

						£
East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
Uganda Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	25,000

I do not know if you concur in this allocation, but I have included the sum of 11,000*l.* in the Estimates of East Africa for 1901–1902, and have acquainted the Foreign Office with the existence of the remainder of the debt, so that the Secretary of State may allocate the amount to be paid by each Protectorate as he thinks fit.

A bill also for, roughly, 250*l.* will be due shortly from Uganda to the Uganda Railway, on account of the repairs of the Uganda transport traction-engine, which have been carried out by the Uganda Railway workshops in accordance with the instructions of the Foreign Office. It being possible that you are not aware of this debt, I am informing the Foreign Office, so that it may be included in your Estimate.

There is also another item of expenditure to be dealt with, namely, the cost of the telegraph construction from the Kedong to Port Alice, which is estimated by the Railway authorities to amount to 17,333*l.*, and there is also estimated the maintenance of the line for the years 1900–1901, 1901–1902, at 4,204*l.*

I have made provision in the combined East Africa and Uganda Postal and Telegraph Department Estimates for 1901–1902, for both the above sums; but as these expenses are incurred on behalf of Uganda, I have asked the Foreign Office to debit the Uganda Protectorate with this amount, should the Secretary of State approve of this allocation.

I should add in this connection that I have tentatively placed to the credit of the Uganda Division in the Postal Estimates the sum of 500*l.* as the possible revenue from the Kedong–Port Alice telegraph line.

I have just at the moment of writing received a telegram from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, to the effect that it will be necessary to make provision in the Uganda Estimate 1901–1902 for the sum of 7,666*l.*, due on account of the "William Mackinnon" construction.

I am accordingly reminding the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Mr. Gilkison to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 2.)

Sir,

Nairobi, October 22, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the occasion of Sir Arthur Hardinge's recent visit to Nairobi he condemned the sites of the civil officers' houses and the Protectorate offices, &c., as unhealthy, and directed the removal of these buildings to

the ridge on the opposite side of the Nairobi swamp on Railway premises. These changes obviously necessitate a reallocation of the current financial year's Estimates, and I therefore beg to submit herewith for your consideration, a Schedule detailing the method by which I propose to meet the extraordinary expenditure without asking for a grant-in-aid.

I submitted my scheme to Sir Clement Hill who has verbally approved it.

Sir Arthur Hardinge in directing the removal of these civil officers' houses excepted that of the Sub-Commissioner, which he decided should remain on its present site. This site has, however, been condemned as very unhealthy by the Principal Medical Officer and by the Medical Officer of this province. Sir Clement Hill has therefore directed me to make provision in next year's Estimates for a new bungalow for the Sub-Commissioner, to be built on the ridge I have alluded to already.

In this connection I beg to transmit herewith copy of a telegram dispatched by me to Sir Clement Hill at his request, and a copy of the one I received from him in reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GILKISON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 51.

Mr. Gilkison to Sir Clement Hill.

(No. 172.)

(Telegraphic.)

Nairobi, Undated.

RE proposed houses for Medical Officer and Sub-Commissioner.

Contractor agrees to build and rent them for ten years, Government having option to purchase at any time during that period. Contractor declines to deduct from cost price any rent paid, as he did in case of Ainsworth's bungalow. Wire reply if I may act on this understanding.

Inclosure 4 in No. 51.

Sir Clement Hill to Mr. Gilkison.

(Telegraphic.)

October 18, 1900.

YOUR No. 172 : Houses.

I agree. Presume payment for Ainsworth's house not required. Inform Colonel Ternan.

Inclosure 5 in No. 51.

SCHEME for Reallocation of Current Year's Estimates *re* Building, which have been verbally approved by Sir Clement Hill.

Item.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Amount allowed for telegraph line, Machakos Road to Machakos, in current year's Estimates ..	10,500		From the Statement it will be observed that a sum of 3,110 rupees remains to be found to complete the expenditure I have proposed during current financial year. I would suggest that this sum be met by expending whatever amount is realized on the sale of Fort Smith; if not sufficient, the deficiency could be made good out of "Contingencies."
Amount allowed for construction of officers' buildings in current year's Estimates	10,000		
Amount allowed erecting Assistant Collector's bungalow	1,500		
		22,000	
Out of the above I suggest the following be expended this year:—			
Partial erection of Collector's house on Protectorate side of swamp, pulling down of same and transporting materials to new site on railway side of swamp	1,300		
Construction of Collector's house on new site ..	8,500	9,800	
Partial erection Assistant Collector's house on Protectorate side of swamp and pulling down same.	970		
Construction of Assistant Collector's bungalow on new site	880	1,850	
Reconstruction of offices, gaol, and store on new site on railway side of swamp ..	..	11,000	
Rent of Sub-Commissioner's bungalow for twelve months, at 135 rupees per month ..	..	1,620	
Rent of house for Medical Officer for, say, four months, at 85 rupees per month	..	340	
		24,610	
I propose that, in next year's Estimates, provision be made for the undernoted expenditure:—			
Purchase of Sub-Commissioner's bungalow ..	13,850		
Less—rent proposed to be paid out of current year's Estimates	1,620	12,230	
Purchase of house for Medical Officer ..	8,500		
Less—rent proposed to be paid in present financial year	340	8,160	
		20,390	

(Signed)

T. T. GILKISON, *Her Majesty's Acting Sub-Commissioner and Vice-Consul.*

Nairobi, October 12, 1900.

Inclosure 6 in No. 51.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure.

Schedule No.	Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Schedule No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
		£			£
1	Customs duties	41,400	1	Administration	35,401
2	Harbour dues	5,939	2	Military	34,290
3	Licences and taxes	9,834	3	Treasury	4,792
4	Fees of Court, fines, &c. ..	4,975	4	Judicial	4,756
5	Rent on Government property ..	933	5	Customs and shipping	14,061
6	Post and telegraphs	10,088	6	Port office	1,516
7	Other miscellaneous revenue ..	3,937	7	Post and telegraphs	14,172
8	Sale of lands and houses	13	8	Medical	6,494
			9	Native civil administration	4,581
	Total estimated revenue ..	77,119	10	Public works—recurrent	7,089
	Excess of expenditure over revenue ..	111,130	11	„ „ extraordinary	20,778
			12	Transport	8,520
			13	Miscellaneous	2,000
			14	Rent and interest to His Highness the Sultan	17,000
			15	Audit (say)	1,000
			16	Bombay Agent	420
			17	Non-effective services	79
			18	Exchange	300
			19	Extraordinary expenses incurred in dispatch of native troops from India ..	11,000*
		188,249		Total estimated expenditure ..	188,249
	<i>Grant-in-aid.</i>				
	For expenditure over revenue, 1901–1902 ..	76,965		By amount brought down	111,130
	* For debts owing from previous years ..	11,000			
	Total Grant-in-aid required for East Africa Protectorate	87,965			
	† Due from Uganda Protectorate (to be charged to Uganda, 1901–1902) ..	23,165			
	Total	111,130		Total	111,130

							£
Post and telegraphs—							
Personal emoluments	..	..	..	..	..	..	826
Other charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,881
Public works—extraordinary—							
Telegraph construction, Kedong to Port Alice	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,333
							26,040
Less—post and telegraph revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,875
							† 23,165

No. 52.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 7 A.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Kismayu, November 23, 1900.

DEEPLY regret having to report that, on arriving here to-day, I learnt that a party of Ogadens on or about the 13th instant made a night attack on Mr. Jenner's camp at a spot about 100 miles inland from Kismayu. Mr. Jenner's escort of forty men was cut up; he himself was killed.

The Ogadens seem to have entirely deceived Mr. Jenner by showing an attitude of great friendship whilst really preparing, for some time past, their murderous design.

The Huiti tribe, however, appear to continue loyal. The hostile tribesmen are reported to number not less than 4,000 fighting men; but of these only 120 have rifles, and 15,000 rounds of ammunition are said to be available.

The steam-ship "Juba" returns to Mombasa at once in order to bring an additional company of the East Africa Rifles. This will give me 500 troops in Jubaland. I am expecting Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" here to-day.

Beyond holding Kismayu, Gobwen, and Yonte, I cannot at present do much. But I am only waiting for reliable information as to the places where the cattle of the disaffected tribe is to be found in order to settle on a plan for inflicting punishment for Mr. Jenner's murder.

I shall for the present remain here, and am supervising the organization of transport as a preliminary measure.

No. 53.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, November 27, 1900.

I REGRET deeply murder of Mr. Jenner. It is clearly necessary that the offenders must be adequately punished. Are troops at your disposal in the East Africa Protectorate, in your judgment, sufficient to insure success?

It is of great importance that, once the operations are undertaken, they should be carried through swiftly and completely, with no risk of a check.

If you think necessary we might ask for a small contingent of Indian troops to be sent from Aden, and the Admiralty might be requested to send an extra man-of-war to Mombasa temporarily, so as to release the troops stationed in East Africa for the purposes of your expedition.

Report your plans and requirements as soon as possible, and state how long approximately operations may, in your opinion, be expected to last.

No. 54.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you the accompanying copies of telegrams from the Acting Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate,* reporting the outbreak of disturbances in the interior of the Jubaland Province, which have resulted in the death of Mr. Jenner, Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner, and the loss of his escort of forty men.

The Acting Commissioner has proceeded himself to Kismayu with Colonel Hatch, Commandant of the East Africa Rifles, and has arranged for the dispatch of 200 men of that regiment to the mouth of the Juba, in addition to the garrison of 300 already stationed in the district.

Lord Lansdowne is of opinion that punitive measures should be promptly taken against the tribes implicated in the attack on Mr. Jenner's party.

His Lordship is in communication with the Acting Commissioner at Mombasa with a view to ascertaining whether the forces available on the spot are sufficient to undertake the contemplated operations without any risk of a check.

Should it be considered, on receipt of Colonel Ternan's Report, that a strengthening of the local forces is necessary, Lord Lansdowne has been advised that the readiest means of obtaining the requisite reinforcements would consist in dispatching to the scene of the disturbances a small contingent of Indian troops from Aden.

I am accordingly to request that, if Lord George Hamilton sees no objection to this course, a telegraphic inquiry may be addressed to the Resident at Aden as to the number of men that could be made available for the purpose of proceeding to

* Nos. 46, 47*, and 58.

Kismayu, the length of time that they could be spared at Aden, and the approximate cost involved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 55.

Dr. Radford to Foreign Office.—(Received November 28.)

167, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
November 27, 1900.

Sir,

THE shocking news of the murder of Mr. A. C. W. Jenner by the Ogaden Somalis in the Province of Jubaland, East Africa Protectorate, has distressed me greatly, the more so, as I have been intimately associated with him during my service in the Protectorate, and have accompanied him on several expeditions into the interior, among others into the district where, I believe, he met his death.

I venture to hope that the following remarks on the situation in Jubaland, as I knew it up to September last, may be of interest, though they may not throw much light on the subject.

On proceeding to Jubaland with Sir A. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., in September 1898, Sultan Ahmed Murgan, Abdullah Reman Mursal, Aboi Leban, and other Somali Chiefs who had been in active rebellion, tendered their submission and expressed their allegiance to the Government, but voluntarily paid in part only the fine of cattle imposed on them by the Commissioner.

As the balance of the number of cattle was not paid within the specified time limited by Sir Arthur, it was seized by Mr. Jenner's orders. I would point out that Mr. Jenner's action received the active support and co-operation of Sultan Ahmed Murgan and other Chiefs.

The two great tribes of the Somalis, viz., Hurti and Ogaden, were not united in their action against the Government in 1898. The latter alone were in arms, but of these the family of the Abdullahs severed themselves from the rest of the Ogadens and trekked with their cattle to the district of Biscaya, near Port Durnford, and at no time (within my knowledge) have they or their Chiefs met any Representative of the Government or accepted the many invitations to discuss the situation; but I heard a report that their Chief (an old man whose name I forget) had consented to meet Mr. Reddie at Port Durnford (Tanaland Province Administration, Captain Rogers, Sub-Commissioner).

About Christmas, 1899, the Abdullahs wished to visit the grazing lands of the Ogaden Somalis around Lake Hardinge (Desek Wama); the latter objected, but, on a remonstrance being sent by Acting Sub-Commissioner Farrant, of Jubaland, to them, all friction was averted, and amicable relations between the families or tribes reopened, but at no time during my period of service in Jubaland within my knowledge have the Abdullahs as a whole entered into active relations with Her Majesty's Government.

The Hurtis, being coast-dwellers in and around the Port of Kismayu, have at all times assisted the authorities at Kismayu to the utmost, and were used by the late Mr. Jenner as scouts in the Ogaden rebellion (1898) against their own people, and in many ways have rendered the greatest service.

During the autumn of 1899 a serious quarrel occurred between the Hurti and Ogaden herdsmen as to their respective rights of grazing and watering in certain districts. During the encounter some of these persons were killed, and the matter was referred to Mr. Farrant for arbitration. He, I believe, settled the dispute, and fixed the fines of cattle paid as blood-money. At one time during this dispute the Ogadens asked permission to make war on the Hurtis.

I mention this to show that at no time were the Hurtis and Ogadens united either by interest or policy.

After the submission of the Ogadens in 1898, I accompanied Mr. Jenner with Captain Watson and Tanner on an expedition through parts of the country inhabited exclusively by the Ogadens, and assisted in preparing maps of that district. The

disposition of the inhabitants towards us was a friendly one, and though large numbers did not visit our camps, the Chiefs and Headmen on all occasions rendered us material assistance in providing guides and meat when required, but I would point out that the escort consisted of 150 Rifles, Imperial troops, Indian Contingent, and East Africa Rifles.

In the spring of 1899 Mr. Jenner and I proceeded to Bardera, Saran Li, and Logh, some 400 miles into the interior. My Report, dated the 16th May, 1899, was sent by the late Mr. Crawford, C.M.G., to the Foreign Office, No. 53, 31st May, 1899, and the map illustrating it has been printed by the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

During that expedition it was necessary to buy transport camels to replace those that had died, and our wants were willingly supplied by the Ogaden Somalis while passing through their country, but the same readiness was not displayed by the Marahans (Somalis), and a compulsory sale had to be effected, but the notes of hand given at the time to the owners were all subsequently presented at Kismayu and liquidated.

After this, all through 1899 and 1900, frequent expeditions were made into the heart of the Ogaden country, with and without military escorts, the Somalis daily becoming more friendly.

Mr. Farrant and his wife went some 120 miles into the interior this year, with Ogaden Somali Police only as an escort (40 rifles); both were well received, the Sultan and Chiefs personally conducting them and supplying everything in their power on this occasion and others.

Sultan Ahmed Murgan and other Chiefs were constant visitors in Kismayu, and always expressed the greatest regard for the Government, and have shown their zeal in numberless ways. Quite recently the Sultan applied to Mr. Jenner to support his authority when one of his Chiefs was insubordinate, and openly expressed his indebtedness. Again, I might mention that frequently the Sultan and his Chiefs have applied to me for treatment, and have sent their messengers some 100 miles from the interior to the coast to me asking relief for themselves and families, and their general disposition of late has been cordial in the extreme.

Several instances have occurred of grave breaches of discipline, and a tendency to omit that help and assistance asked for by the military authorities that has been extended to the civil, but these matters have always been amicably settled, and the military bazaar at Yonte (20 miles from Kismayu) was daily crowded by the Somalis, who were willing and anxious to barter and sell. Such was the condition when I left the province in August 1900.

I have mentioned the Somali police.

This body was raised by Mr. Jenner from Ogaden and Hurti Somalis, and has at all times done excellent work and been a reliable force.

Latterly, when any officer (civil) proceeded on an expedition the escort was supplied by these men, and it was considered that their fidelity and honesty was beyond question. Times and again Mr. Jenner and I, together and separately, have gone into the interior with a few of these men only, and on all occasions they have rendered sterling service, arresting their own people, and generally working in the interests of the Government with a zeal and determination alike admirable and convincing.

The journey undertaken by Mr. Jenner, which has terminated with such disastrous results, was intended by him to open up a district to the north-west of Kismayu, and had as its objective the (so-called) Lorian Swamp.

For months his preparations have been pushed forward, and every assistance has been given him by the Ogaden Chiefs, even to the extent of the Sultan offering to escort him part of the way. Mr. Jenner, on his part, gave him help in fitting out a trading expedition towards the Boran country, and presented him with some [? 10] rifles and a little ammunition, but I am not sure of the exact details.

The general situation, as far as I knew it up to the end of August 1900, was that the most cordial relations appeared to exist between Her Majesty's Government and the Ogadens.

The country of the Ogadens is a difficult one, generally flat, covered for the most part by bush, with grass plains intervening.

These plains and bush afford admirable grazing for countless cattle, and are intersected in all directions by small winding paths, along which cattle can easily travel, but are not wide enough for transport animals, such as laden camels, oxen, or bullock carts; these would be restricted to the more open places, and the main trunk paths or roads connecting the various centres.

Speaking generally, the country is a waterless one. The River Juba runs to the north and east of the Somali country, with excellent watering places at certain places, but cannot be approached by animals elsewhere on account of the tsetse fly. This fact lightens the work of protecting this frontier, as there are but few available watering places for the first 200 miles by river.

Also no Somali cattle could go through the Gosha forest to water, on account of the fly. The people of Gosha, a district some 80 miles long, being mostly escaped Somali slaves, are most friendly to us, and, being armed with guns (which the Somalis do not possess), are most trustworthy allies.

During the dry season water can be found in small quantities only in certain localities, viz., Afmadu, Leerib, Desek Wama, Beledso Kakania, &c., all of which have been visited and localized within the last two years; but in the wet season the numerous pools and abundant grass would give the Somalis the chance of spreading broadcast over the land, and then it would be next to impossible to round them up.

The Somali is a fine specimen of humanity, strong, lithe, and muscular, capable of travelling almost incredible distances, and accustomed from childhood to endure fatigue and exposure, and living on the produce of his herds, and, not being a cultivator of the soil, there is little to attach him to one place; when on the line of march he uses no transport to impede his movements. His sudden appearances, daring raids, quick surprises, and intimate knowledge of a difficult country render him a most dangerous enemy.

The distances between the watering places and wells in dry weather vary from 10 to 50 miles from point to point, all of which have a more or less local importance, and have been visited by some of us.

It would be impossible to move a force from place to place without carrying water, thus adding considerably to the transport.

Horses cannot live, and there were only ten span of oxen available on the Government books in July last in Kismayu. Camels form the best transport, but the mortality among those animals imported from Aden during the Somali Rebellion of 1898, and subsequently on the various expeditions was considerable owing to hard work, climate, lack of food and water, and fly.

With regard to the geography of the province, especially the Ogaden country, I am prepared to give you all the information I possess, as I had a hand in compiling nearly all the maps of the country. Should you require any information on subjects I have mentioned, I will gladly tell you all I know.

I cannot conclude without expressing to you the very great loss my brother officers and I have sustained in Mr. Jenner's death.

He was ever ready to assist and help us at all times, and his kindness and consideration had endeared him to us all.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM RADFORD, M.R.C.S., &c.,
Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate.

No. 56.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received November 28.)

Sir, *Whitehall, S.W., November 27, 1900.*
I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Martin Gosselin's letter of the 19th instant, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Deputy Commissioner in Uganda (Mr. Jackson, No. 179), reporting on the existence of a species of plague in that Protectorate.

With regard to the desire of Lord Lansdowne to be furnished with any observations which the Board may desire to offer on the "instructions" inclosed with Mr. Jackson's despatch, I am to state that, as the Board are advised, the "instructions" appear, on the whole, to be adapted for their intended purpose among a native

population and if carefully carried out they may be expected to be of service in preventing the spread of plague infection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LITHIBY.

No. 57.

Consul-General Crowe to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 28.)

(No. 455.)
(Telegraphic.)

Lourenço Marques, November 28, 1900.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL has handed over to me the large quantity of war material surrendered by Boers on evacuation of Komati Poort. There are about 38,000 kilog. of powder and dynamite, over 3,000 various projectiles, over 6,000,000 small-arm ammunition, and about 1,600 rifles. Of these rifles, 1,300 are Martini-Henrys, which I am sure Governor-General would highly appreciate. I therefore suggest my being authorized to present these, in recognition of his and Portuguese Government's present co-operation. In addition, there are large quantities of gun fittings, saddlery, &c., all likely to prove of service. May I suggest that Ordnance Officer be sent there to take over these stores? Those not required for Transvaal could be sent by sea to the Colonies.

(Sent to Field-Marshal. Repeated to Foreign Office and High Commissioner.)

No. 58.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Kismayu, November 26, 1900.

CAREFUL investigation of recent events in this province show that all the Ogaden tribe, except one section, are in revolt, numbering approximately 6,000 fighting men. Unless prompt measures are taken, situation may become serious. Our existing forces are no doubt adequate for purpose of holding Government posts here, at Gobwen and at Yonte, for the present, but any offensive movement is out of the question with the number of troops locally available.

There is danger, moreover, that inaction on our part may sufficiently embolden the rebels to interfere with the small escorts which protect the convoys on the road to Gobwen. In that case it might become necessary to withdraw altogether from Gobwen and Yonte, and, relinquishing any attempt to maintain our authority outside the walls of Kismayu, restrict ourselves to the occupation of this place. Such a policy would have a disastrous effect on our whole position in the Protectorate.

I therefore trust prompt measures for suppressing the rising will be authorized, and I would recommend, for your Lordship's approval, the following plan, which I submit after careful consideration :—

Kismayu to be held by one company of troops, assisted by native police and local levies, and strengthened by a naval detachment. Gobwen and Yonte to be occupied and held by one company each. A force of 600 troops to proceed to Kumbi, at the northern extremity of Lake Hardinge, marching via Gobwen and Yonte. After establishing supply dépôt at Kumbi, and leaving one company to hold that place, the remaining 500 to proceed to attack Afmadu, about 25 miles further on, which is the main stronghold of the Ogadens.

It must then depend on circumstances what course subsequent punitive operations should take. I consider that the above plan would in all probability produce excellent

and definite results. In order to carry it out, however, some temporary addition to the Protectorate forces would be required.

Subject to your Lordship's approval, I would suggest the employment of an Indian force, consisting of one half-battalion of infantry, under the command of an officer not above the rank of Major, fifty Aden camel corps, to act as scouts, two mountain guns, and a small field hospital with two doctors, the force bringing their own rations for three months, and transport sufficient to carry one month's supplies, including fifty camel water-tanks. I would beg to be allowed to command the expedition myself, Colonel Hatch commanding the Protectorate troops.

I have information that the Ogadens are busy concentrating their cattle not far north of Afmadu. In anticipation of forward movement, I am arranging for the collection of supplies at Yonte.

Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" arrived here to-day, and is co-operating in organizing the defences of Kismayu. She will take the present message to Zanzibar, and wait there in order to bring back your Lordship's reply.

No. 59.

Sir A. Hardinge to Foreign Office.—(Received November 29.)

My dear Brooke,

Bencombe, November 28, 1900.

I RETURN the papers about the flags and dhows.

My proposal was a simple one, merely to extend to Dar-es-Salaam the system in vogue at Zanzibar. At present at Zanzibar any British-Indian dhow owner must obtain from the Agency a licence under the Brussels Act to fly the British flag, and every Sultan's subject must obtain a similar licence from the Zanzibar Port Office. The licence states that the owner has fulfilled all the conditions required by the Act, and furnishes a number of particulars as to the dhow; a duplicate signed by me in the case of British vessels, and by Captain Agnew in the case of Zanzibar vessels, is handed by me to the Secretary of the International Bureau at its next meeting. The same thing is done by the Consuls of all other Signatory Powers in the case of native vessels owned by their subjects or protégés.

In Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere in German East Africa there was for a long time no resident British Consular authority, so Indians and Zanzibaris, who acquired dhows in one of these ports, had to come over to Zanzibar to get their licences from me or from the Zanzibar Government, and to save the trouble of doing this, and also to please the German authorities, they frequently took the German flag with a German licence. This the Germans always encouraged, for obvious reasons. When, however, we had a resident Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam, I claimed on his behalf that as the "Consular authority" contemplated by the Brussels Act he should exercise the control provided by that Act over British and British-protected dhows (just as the German Consul does over German dhows at Zanzibar), and after some delay and discussion, the German authorities agreed to do this. We now propose as part of the new arrangement that dhow owners under our protection should be able to get their licences from the Vice-Consulate at Dar-es-Salaam instead of having to come for them to Zanzibar.

If my proposal is sanctioned, Cave will send out to Hollis a packet of "authorizations to fly the British flag" (we have hundreds of these printed forms in the Agency), and will empower him as Acting Consul-General for German East Africa to sign, issue, and keep duplicates of them, as his deputy. He will also send him a number of authorizations to fly the Zanzibar flag, and will empower him, on behalf of the Zanzibar Government, to issue these licences to Zanzibar dhow owners on the German coast as the local representative of the Protecting Power. There is, I think, no fee for the grant of the English licences, and I have not proposed that Hollis should charge one; but the Sultan's Government do levy fees, which are paid into the Port Office, and those fees would, at Dar-es-Salaam, be collected by Hollis, and remitted to the Zanzibar Government through the Agency, just as I, when acting for Portugal, charge and remit certain shipping fees to the Portuguese Government. It might be

arranged that in return for this extra work a small percentage of the fees might be retained as a personal emolument by Hollis. That, however, is a detail.

I have no official papers with me, such as Orders in Council or Consular Instructions, so I cannot refer to those mentioned by Farnall, but as German East Africa is within the zone subject to the Brussels Act, I should have thought it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to instruct Cave or Eliot to carry out its provisions as regards the grant of licences and flags to native vessels, in his capacity as British Consul-General in German East Africa, or direct his Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam to do so on his behalf. He has, as it is, to examine the crew list and satisfy himself as to the *bona fides* of negro passengers, &c., and I presume is acting legally in doing so.

I should therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Foreign Office, a despatch to Zanzibar authorizing Cave as Consul-General for German East Africa to grant (through Hollis) licences to British dhow owners fulfilling the necessary qualifications in German territory (they must have for instance property there), and by arrangements with the Zanzibar Government to grant Zanzibar licences and charge and remit the flag fees to Zanzibar dhow owners in the same position.

What is the cause of this sudden outbreak among the Ogadens, which has cost poor Jenner his life? They were perfectly quiet and contented when I last heard from Kismayu in September last. It is rather a bad time for them to rise, as there is so much water about that we shall have trouble in collaring their cattle, and that is really the only way to bring them to their senses. I think this time as a punishment we should destroy the wells at Afmadu.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

P.S.—I am sending the official papers separately. I have no envelopes big enough for them.

A. H. H.

No. 60.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 30.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 30, 1900.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram dated the 29th instant, from the Commander-in-chief on the Cape Station, relative to the rising among the Ogaden Somalis.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Harris to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)

Simon's Town, November 29, 1900.

"MAGICIENNE" returned to Zanzibar from Kismayu, having left one Lieutenant and twenty-two men at latter place.

Ogaden Somalis, about 6,000 men, have risen. Jenner, Commissioner, Kismayu, and forty men killed. Commissioner is asking Foreign Office for punitive expedition with troops from Aden, and asks for "Magicienne" to hold Kismayu; naval men not to proceed beyond that place. "Magicienne" returns to Kismayu. I have no ship available to reinforce her.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received November 30.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with reference to Colonel Ternan's telegram, of the 26th instant, has the honour to submit the following observations:—

2. The rising in Jubaland is evidently a serious one, and ought to be punished at the earliest moment we can put a sufficient number of troops in the field.

3. Colonel Ternan's plan of campaign appears to be sound, and his estimate of additional troops required moderate.

4. The two guns and fifty Camel Corps from Aden, asked for by Colonel Ternan, should be granted, but it occurs to Sir John Ardagh that it would probably be more expeditious, and certainly more economical, to employ Yaos instead of the proposed half-battalion of Indian troops. The latter are probably more reliable, and therefore if Yaos are substituted for them a larger number of men should be sent, but as the Yaos require fewer followers than Indian troops, the total number to be transported and fed would be about the same, and the feeding question would be more simple.

5. There are 350 of the 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment at present in British Somaliland, but of these probably not much more than 200 are fit for active service. The other half-battalion is in West Africa. The 1st Battalion Central African Regiment has an establishment of 10 English officers, 175 Sikhs, and 954 natives, but of these 253 natives (probably under an officer) are in Northern Rhodesia, and 5 officers, 71 Sikhs, and 263 natives in West Africa. This would only leave in British Central Africa proper 4 officers, 100 Sikhs, and 438 natives. It is possible, however, that further recruiting has taken place since the date of the Return in possession of the Intelligence Division; and that Colonel Manning, who is Acting Commissioner and Commandant at Zomba, may be in a position to spare some 400 or 500 men; this, in addition to the men in British Somaliland, would make up a total of from 600 to 700, of whom 100 would be Sikhs.

6. Machine-guns are not mentioned by Colonel Ternan. It would be advisable to take four with the expedition. The Royal Navy or Aden, Egypt, or Malta might furnish them.

7. The Director of Military Intelligence has telegraphed to Mr. Sharpe, who is at Bedford on leave, asking him to be at the Foreign Office at 4 this afternoon, as he will be able to afford the best information about the capabilities of the British Central African Regiment.

8. From the most recent reports from Sir J. Willcocks, there is no pressing need for sending more Yaos to him at present.

9. If it is found to be impracticable to get enough Yaos, we must have recourse to the half-battalion of Indian troops.

10. If the Yao proposal be entertained, the following action is suggested:—

11. Telegram to Zomba informing Colonel Manning of proposal, and asking if they can be spared.

12. Letter to War Office asking:—

(1.) Concurrence in proposal to move half-battalion 2nd British Central African Regiment from Somaliland to Kismayu, and asking if transport prepared for removal of these men to Ashantee could be utilized.

(2.) Asking for Martini-Enfield rifles to be sent at once to Kismayu to rearm the British East Africa Rifles, and 1,500 to Somaliland.

(3.) Asking for loan of four Maxims (travelling carriages) from Malta or Egypt.

(4.) Asking in what time transport could be obtained, if needed, to move 500 Yaos from Chinde to Kismayu.

13. Letter to India Office asking if two guns and Camel Corps can be spared from Aden.

14. Letter to Colonial Office asking them to agree to relinquish their claim on the Somaliland Yao half-battalion for Ashantee.

*Intelligence Division, 18, Queen Anne's Gate,
London, November 30, 1900.*

No. 62.

Foreign Office to India Office.

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1900.

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a further telegram from the Acting Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate,* reporting on the strength and composition of the force which he recommends should be employed in the proposed punitive expedition against the Ogadens in Jubaland.

It will be seen that Colonel Ternan contemplates the employment, in addition to the Protectorate forces, of a half-battalion of Indian troops under an officer not above the rank of Major, two mountain guns, and a detachment of fifty camelry, besides a small field hospital with two doctors—this force to bring rations for three months, its own transport, sufficient to carry one month's supplies, and fifty camel water-tanks.

I am to request that immediate inquiries may be made by telegraph as to whether, in the event of Colonel Ternan's plans being approved, the Indian troops, with guns, camels, transport, and hospital and all requisite equipment and supply of rations could be obtained for service in Jubaland, whether drawn from Aden or from India, and at what date approximately the respective units could be made available at Kismayu. The troops would presumably be armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

In view of the urgency of the matter, Lord Lansdowne would be glad if the suggested reference to Aden could be made by telegraphing direct to the Resident.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 63.

Viscount Cromer to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 1.)

(No. 184.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 23, 1900.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 164 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a letter from Sir R. Wingate, Governor-General of the Soudan, inclosing copy of a letter addressed to him by Major Peake, drawing attention to the facilities now afforded by the Nile waterway for the transmission of supplies and conveyance of mails to the Uganda posts on the Nile, and possibly to Uganda itself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CROMER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

Major-General Sir F. Wingate to Viscount Cromer.

My dear Lord Cromer,

Halfa, November 18, 1900.

MAJOR PEAKE and Captain Pirie are travelling with me, and in the course of our conversations on their experiences on the Upper Nile, I have been much struck by the apparent want of comprehension on the part of the Uganda Protectorate Government of the facilities which the opening up of the Nile route could afford them for the transport of supplies and conveyance of mails to the Uganda posts on the Nile, and possibly into the interior.

As you are aware, facilities afforded by the Nile route have been fully realized by the Belgian authorities of the Congo Free State, and they are already in treaty with us for the transport of considerable quantities of supplies. It would be surely worth the while of the British Government to seriously consider the advisability of utilizing the Nile route for the supply of certain portions of Uganda. I do not doubt that when the railway is complete up to Uganda from the coast, that we could hardly compete with it as regards rapidity of transport; but I venture to think that until the railway

* No. 58.

is considerably more advanced than it is at present, it would be both more economical and more expeditious to use the Nile route.

I merely throw out this as a suggestion, and I have been particularly struck with that portion of Major Peake's statement in which he compares the discomfort of living of the British officers on the Nile posts with the comparative luxuries enjoyed by the officials of the Congo Free State. Surely when Uganda and Soudan are under a more or less identical Government, such comparisons should not be possible.

If, in your opinion, the idea of opening up a supply system with Uganda is desirable, I could furnish you with the Tariff, as well as a proposal for the conveyance of letters and parcels. Apart from other considerations, I am convinced that any such system would prove an immense boon to some at least of the British officials in the Uganda Protectorate.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) F. R. WINGATE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

Major Peake to Major-General Sir F. Wingate.

Sir,

Halfa, November 18, 1900.

RE that portion of Uganda Report, in which Sir Harry Johnston states that the Uganda Protectorate might supply the Soudan with food-stuffs, &c. I think from my own and Captain Pirie's experience that the reverse will be the case, and that the Soudan, owing to the speedy and easy means of transport, viâ the Nile route, will be able to supply at least the Nile district of Uganda with food-stuffs, stores, &c., with far greater facility and less expense than they could be supplied viâ Mombasa and East Coast. In support of this, I give the following details of travelling times between Omdurman and Gondokoro:—

A steamer left Omdurman at mid-day, the 29th September, reaching the Sobat Junction on the evening of the 6th October; after staying there two days proceeded south, reaching Kero on the 17th October and Gondokoro at 5 p.m. on the 18th October. This steamer delivered a letter at Kero, thirty-two days from date of posting at Brussels.

Captain Pirie, on his return journey, left Gondokoro at mid-day on the 23rd October, reaching Sobat Junction on the evening of the 27th October; this part of the journey being under easy steam, no travelling being done at night, though when there has been any hurry to meet the mail connection at Fashoda, travelling at night has always been the case. Leaving Sobat on the morning of the 28th, Omdurman was reached mid-day the 31st.

I am convinced from my own and Captain Pirie's experience, that the journey up stream, from Omdurman to Gondokoro, can be done in eighteen days, and the down stream journey in seven days, that is, allowing steaming at night, and no unforeseen delays.

I also think that when the north wind sets in at the beginning of November, it would be quite feasible for sailing boats to go from Omdurman to Gondokoro. This would be an exceptionally cheap and easy way of transport of goods for which there is no hurry. Time up stream, probably about fifty days from Omdurman, which latter for goods is some ten days from Cairo.

On the other hand, I understand that by the Uganda route, the whole of the transport from Railhead to the Nile district is done on the heads of porters—a most expensive and uncertain means of transport compared with that by water.

Both the experiences of myself and Captain Pirie have been the same as regards the almost destitute condition of the British officers at Fort Berkeley (Uganda Protectorate), who seem to have great difficulty and enormous expense in getting stores up from the East Coast. It was not until the Nile was opened, and they got into communication with Omdurman storekeepers, that they could live in a style suitable to their position, especially having regard to the fact that the Belgians on the opposite bank appeared to be supplied, free of transport cost, with every article, even to luxuries.

Another fact I would also point out is that the Uganda Protectorate, with the exception of the small steam-launch "Kennia," have no water transport. On two occasions that Captain Pirie and myself have been up there, we have had to proceed from Redjaf to Fort Berkeley in Belgian boats, owing to the "Kennia" having broken down and her being without an engineer. Also on each occasion, when the Soudan

steamers have visited Gondokoro, the "Kennia" having broken down had to be repaired by Soudan Government engineers.

I bring these facts to your notice, with a view to emphasizing the fact that far from the Uganda Protectorate being in a position in any way to provide food-stuffs, or assist the Soudan Government, that the reverse is the case, and I think it unquestionably the case that the Soudan Government could victual all the Nile stations of the Uganda Protectorate at greater ease and at less expense than is being done so at present via the East Coast.

(Signed) MALCOLM PEAKE.

No. 64.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received December 1.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and having had the advantage recently of obtaining certain information from Major Souter, commanding half-battalion British East Africa Rifles in Jubaland, with respect to the condition of that corps, which materially affects the present situation in Jubaland, has the honour to submit the following observations:—

It will be remembered that in the Memorandum forwarded by Sir John Ardagh to the Foreign Office with his note of the 23rd August, 1898, on the reorganization of the East Africa rifles, great stress was laid on the political necessity of placing the corps on a thoroughly efficient footing. It was pointed out that although "the curtailment of officers, and the allotment to the corps of civil as well as military duties, had no doubt been due to a desire for economy," yet "the events of the last two years have forcibly illustrated the fact that the economy which starves to the point of inefficiency the military force necessary to the authority of Government and the maintenance of order is very deceptive, and entails ultimately expenditure on an extravagant scale."

Sir John Ardagh feels it his duty, therefore, to bring to the special notice of Sir Thomas Sanderson the following facts, stated by Major Souter, which very seriously impair the present efficiency of the corps:—

1. *Officers.*—In the note to the Foreign Office of 1898, it was recommended that no company should at any time be kept without a British officer, and that on service there should be two officers per company. An establishment of three officers for regimental staff and sixteen company officers was advised. Major Souter states that the establishment has not been maintained, and that there is frequently not one officer per company available for duty.

2. *Strength of Corps.*—Major Souter states that the present establishment of the corps is normally 880, but it is considerably under that strength, and will continue to dwindle away, as many of the men are too old for service. The Medical Officer in Jubaland has recommended that fifty out of the 300 there stationed (before the present outbreak) should be discharged. The experiment of recruiting the corps from Masai has turned out a failure, the Masai being unsuited to military service, and the Swahilis have always proved but indifferent soldiers, and are now difficult to obtain, owing to the numbers enlisted as carriers for the Ashanti campaign.

In 1898, on the reorganization of the British East Africa Rifles, it was recommended by the Intelligence Division that the following establishment should be maintained:—

					Officers.	Men.
Indian contingent..	..	..	..	..	2	150
British East Africa Rifles	..	..	..	..	19	880
Camel Corps	..	..	..	..	1	100
Total	..	..	..	..	23	1,130

Of these units, the Indian contingent has returned to India, and has not been replaced; the Camel Corps was never raised, although it was pointed out in the Memorandum above quoted that the corps was "a necessity for service in Upper

Jubaland and the Borani country," and the East Africa Rifles has dwindled below its establishment, and even at its present strength contains not an inconsiderable percentage of men no longer efficient for service.

3. *Rifles and Ammunition*.—The corps is armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Major Souter states that all the rifles of his half-battalion were condemned by a Board of Officers more than a year ago as worn out and unfit for service; he even states that out of 300 rifles quite 100 "would be dangerous to fire." The ammunition was in April also most defective, but part of the condemned ammunition has since been exchanged. Presumably the rifles and ammunition of the head-quarter half-battalion are similarly defective.

4. *Medical Personnel and Equipment*.—There is no medical officer and no medical assistants at Yonti, the head-quarters of the forces in Jubaland, and a great deficiency of medical equipment and stores in Jubaland.

5. *Supplies*.—The troops receive no rations, obtaining their food from the cantonment bazaar.

6. *Transport*.—

(a.) *By land*.—Up to September last the only transport animals on the spot were thirty-two camels owned by coast Arabs.

(b.) *By water*.—The launch at Gobwen is frequently out of repair, and as it draws $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can only at high flood (due about March next) ascend the Juba above Yonti.

7. *Water-tanks*.—There are only a few dilapidated casks (about nine) left over from the expedition of 1898. Yet means of carrying water will be essential away from the river, as water is very scarce.

8. *Military Intelligence*.—No organized system of obtaining intelligence exists.

The Director of Military Intelligence ventures to think that, having regard to the present situation in Jubaland, immediate steps should be taken to, as far as possible, remedy these serious defects. With reference to 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, he would recommend that a telegram should be dispatched to Colonel Ternan, asking:—

(1.) How many combatant officers he needs to complete each company now in Jubaland with two officers per company, and of what rank.

(2.) How many Soudanese are needed to complete the present establishment of the corps and raise it to a strength of 1,000, not counting any men now serving who from old age or other causes are unfit for active service.

(3.) What medical personnel and stores are needed for the expedition.

(4.) What arrangements he proposes to make for supplies of food in the field, and transport.

(5.) Are water-tanks or other equipment needed, and, if so, in what proportion.

(6.) What arrangements is he making for the immediate establishment of an efficient field Intelligence Department.

As regards rifles and ammunition, Sir John Ardagh understands that the War Office have 2,000 Martini-Enfield rifles ready packed for dispatch by next mail, if required. He recommends that this number should be secured by the Foreign Office, 1,500 being sent to Berbera for the Somaliland levies, and 500 to Kismayu for the detachment of the British East Africa Rifles. Three hundred rounds per rifle of ammunition should accompany these rifles.

The rearmament of the remainder of the corps stationed in the Mombasa district should also be carried out at an early date.

The Director of Military Intelligence would further suggest that although it is desirable for the purpose of the present expedition to borrow the Camel Corps from Aden, yet the proposal of raising such a corps for service in Jubaland as part of the permanent forces of the British East Africa Protectorate should now be favourably considered. Had such a corps existed, and had the half-battalion of the British East Africa Rifles in Jubaland been kept up in an efficient and mobile condition, it is not improbable that the recent outrage perpetrated by the Ogaden would never have taken place.

18, Queen Anne's Gate, London,
December 1, 1900.

No. 65.

Consul-General Crowe to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 1.)

(No. 457.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Lourenço Marques, December 1, 1900.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 242 of the 29th November, Governor-General is to-day asking permission of his Government, by telegraph, to authorize immediate export of 1,300 Martini-Henry rifles and 4,000,000 rounds, which, according to Portuguese inventory, are available and in good condition. I shall verify this personally to-morrow.

No. 66.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 12.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 1, 1900.

IN connection with the plan detailed in your telegram No. 8 of the 26th November, immediate information is required on the following points:—

1. How many Soudanese soldiers, apart from any men who are now serving, who from old age or other causes are unfit for active service, would be needed to complete the authorized establishment of the regiment, and raise it to the strength of 1,000?

2. How many combatant officers, and of what rank, would be necessary in order to allow of two officers for each company now in Jubaland?

3. What arrangements are you making for establishing without delay an efficient Field Intelligence Department?

4. What medical stores and personnel do you require for the purposes of the expedition?

5. What arrangements for transport and for supplies of food in the field do you propose to make?

6. Do you require water-tanks or other equipment, and if so, in what proportion?

No. 67.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 13.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 1, 1900.

IS report of Jenner's death absolutely confirmed, and on what evidence is it based?

Send all available particulars by telegraph.

No. 68.

Mr. Cave to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 2.)

(No. 122.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Zanzibar, December 2, 1900.

YOUR telegram No. 118.

The Zanzibar Government have agreed to place their steamer "Kilwa" at my disposal (charging only bare expenses) for taking to Kismayu such further instructions as your Lordship may address to Colonel Ternan.

With the "Kilwa" and "Juba" in readiness at Zanzibar and Kismayu respectively, an efficient despatch service can, I trust, be maintained without any need of again withdrawing Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" from Kismayu, which, in the opinion of her Commander, would not be advisable. The "Magicienne" sails for Kismayu to-night, touching at Mombasa in order to deliver a letter asking that the "Juba," if not already at Kismayu, may go there as soon as possible for the purpose of bringing back Colonel Ternan's replies to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 12 and 13.

No. 69.

Consul-General Crowe to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 2.)

(No. 459.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Lourenço Marques, December 2, 1900.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL to-day informs me that he would prefer that the Home Government should arrange the matter of the rifles and ammunition required for export referred to in my telegram No. 457 of yesterday. He probably did not telegraph to Lisbon. Meanwhile he is verifying the condition of the stores. Will your Lordship communicate with Lisbon?

I will arrange that everything is ready for immediate shipment on the receipt of your instructions.

No. 70.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received December 3.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, December 1, 1900.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that they sanction, as requested by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the addition of two Lieutenants to the military establishment of the British East Africa Protectorate for duty with the new Swahili Company sanctioned in the Estimates for the current year.

My Lords note that the expense for the present year will not cause any excess on the total provision under the head "Military" in the Estimates for 1900-1901.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 71.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 3.)

Sir,

War Office, December 1, 1900.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to forward, for the consideration of the Marquess of Lansdowne, a copy of a telegram which he has received from Lord Roberts in regard to presenting 1,300 Martini-Henry rifles, which were handed over by the Boers, to the Portuguese Governor-General.

I am to acquaint you that Mr. Brodrick is of opinion that this suggestion should be carried out, and that he would be glad to know as soon as possible if Lord Lansdowne concurs in this view.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. KNOX.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Lord Roberts to Mr. Brodrick.

(Telegraphic.)

Colenso, December 1, 1900, 9 A.M.

WILL Government approve of 1,300 Martini-Henry rifles handed over by Boers, amongst other munitions of war, being presented to the Portuguese Governor-General, as recommended by Captain Crowe in his M. 90 of the 27th October* to the Foreign Office?

* Qy. No. 455 of November 28.—H. F.

No. 72.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 100. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 3, 1900.

HER Majesty's Government are called upon to take immediate measures for the repression of serious disturbances in the East Africa Protectorate. Her Majesty's Consul-General at Lourenço Marques reports that among the war material which the Boers surrendered after the evacuation of Komati Poort, and which the Portuguese Governor-General has handed over to him, there are 1,300 Martini-Henry rifles and 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Will Portuguese Government give instructions for permitting the immediate export of these stores, which, if in serviceable condition, would be very useful to us, inasmuch as they could reach our forces in the Protectorate much sooner than those available here?

No. 73.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 4.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Kismayu, December 4, 1900.

I HAVE received your telegrams Nos. 12 and 13 of 1st December.

Regret that I can hold out no hope as to the fate of Mr. Jenner, whose murder appears to me to admit of no doubt. A number of his escort who escaped and have arrived state that he was killed by a spear-wound. The last man to come in, a Somali of his escort, whom the Ogadens captured but subsequently released, states that he saw Mr. Jenner speared and his body mutilated; his head was subsequently cut off. Attack was led by Sultan's brother, Omar Murgan, who had twice visited Mr. Jenner during his journey in his tent in a friendly way. He had been hospitably received, and given presents only a few days before the murder. These visits were evidently utilized for the purpose of spying. I am sending home copy of statement of witness to Jenner's death.

Mr. Blake is acting as local administrator of the deceased officer's estate, and is sending home relics.

According to latest accounts Sultan Ahmed Murgan and his followers are at Jiro, a few miles north of Afmadu, waiting to see what we are going to do.

With reference to your telegram No. 12, six officers would be required to complete establishment. This would give two officers for each five non-commissioned officers in Jubaland, and would include staff officers. Lieutenants would be preferred. About 450 men would be necessary to bring the corps up to 1,000 Soudanese. There are, practically, no men to be discharged for old age or other causes.

Following are medical arrangements for local troops which I have already made:—

As soon as the medical officers whom I am expecting from Mombasa have arrived, I shall be able to dispose of the services of two English doctors, the doctor of Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" and two hospital assistants, and shall have an adequate supply of medical stores, equipment, and instruments. Dr. Mann is in charge, with Dr. Haran acting as assistant to him.

Indian troops should bring at least two English doctors and six hospital assistants, together with complete supply of hospital equipment, as in this respect they must not depend on our Administration.

I am establishing a base hospital under Dr. Haran at Yonte to hold fifty beds. The Indian troops will also have their base hospital there under superintendence of their own doctor. Water is good at Yonte, but there is no good drinking water at Kismayu nearer than 10 miles. The expedition will be accompanied from Yonte onwards by a field hospital for both the local and Indian forces under Dr. Mann and a military doctor with a proportionate number of hospital assistants.

I intend to utilize the half battalion of Indian troops to garrison Kismayu and Gobwen, Yonte and Kumbi, and to furnish the escorts on the line of communications. The expeditionary force itself may be composed of five companies of the East Africa Rifles, 50 camel corps, 2 guns, camel transport, and 250 porters.

There are at the present moment 270 porters and 80 baggage camels at Kismayu. Large reserves of ammunition and rations have been placed at Yonte. Kumbi, at the north end of Lake Hardinge, is to be made a large depôt for stores, from which the expeditionary force will be able to obtain reserve supplies if necessary.

I have got a few donkeys for the use of sick men on the march, and am increasing my stock of camels whenever opportunities occur.

The launch "Geraldine," under an English chief officer and English engineer, whose services have been lent by the steam-ship "Juba," plies between Gobwen and Yonte. I propose, if required, to utilize part of the transport of the Indian troops, when they have taken over the lines of communication as far as Kumbi, to accompany the expedition to Afmadu; this will be supplementary to our own transport. The force will take one month's rations, consisting principally of live-stock. A supply of 3,000 goats and 500 oxen have been arranged for.

Force from India should bring sufficient camel transport to enable them, if required, to move their own hospital and each company of their half battalion at any moment with one month's rations. They should also bring enough transport for the camel corps detachment, and for the two guns that will be sent with the expedition, and 10 per cent. spare animals.

I have already applied for fifty iron water-tanks to be carried by camels, which should accompany the column. These should suffice, but the camels will also be wanted, and should be sent.

Grain rations should be brought for transport camels.

Adequate Intelligence Department has already been organized under Mr. Blake, Acting Sub-Commissioner of this province, who is fully acquainted with local affairs, and will accompany the force in the field, assisted by a trustworthy native staff. Captain Justice and Mr. Humphery are invaluable, former as Chief of Transport, the latter as Chief of Commissariat.

I expect "Kilwa" here shortly, and Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" will remain for the present. This telegram will be taken to Zanzibar by the "Juba."

No. 74.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to state that the services of two additional Lieutenants in the East Africa Rifles are required for duty with a new Swahili company, by which that force has recently been increased.

The Officer Commanding the troops in the Protectorate has asked that the officers selected should, if possible, be of not less than two, but not over three years' service, and that they should belong to the regular infantry forces.

His Lordship would be glad if Mr. Secretary Brodrick would accordingly select two whom he could recommend for service in East Africa, and who could for this purpose be seconded at an early date.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE

No. 75.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Count Hatzfeldt.

Your Excellency,

Foreign Office, December 7, 1900.

WITH reference to my note of the 30th May last, stating that Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Uganda had been instructed by telegraph to report on the steps taken with regard to the alleged spread of plague in that Protectorate, I now have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Mr. Jackson,* the Deputy Commissioner, reporting on the subject, and inclosing a copy of the instructions which have been issued to the native Chiefs with the object of preventing the spread of the disease.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 76.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 8.)

(No. 52.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Zomba, December 7, 1900.

I ONLY received to-day your telegram No. 41 of the 30th November. I regret that I cannot spare any Yaos, so long as the detachments sent to Ashanti have not returned, the present garrison being only just sufficient for the requirements of this Protectorate. I could, however, send at once fifty Sikhs with Maxim gun detachment under a British officer, taking ammunition and six months' rations. Pending further instructions, which I beg may be sent by telegraph as soon as possible, all preparations for the departure of the Sikhs are being made.

No. 77.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Viscount Cromer.

(No. 15. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1900.

IN connection with a punitive expedition which is being organized to suppress local rising in Jubaland, fifty water-tanks fitted for transport by camel are required. Could you arrange to send these at once direct to Kismayu from Egypt? Government of India will supply the camels.

No. 78.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1900.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 11, dated Kismayu the 4th December, a contingent of Indian troops will be dispatched from Bombay, composed of the units specified in your telegram of the 26th November, and of a detachment of four Maxim guns in addition.

The force may be expected at Kismayu in about three weeks' time, complete with transport, equipment, and supplies. You will receive direct from Bombay full particulars of its composition of the force.

Five hundred Martini-Henry rifles will be sent from Lourenço Marques for the rearmament of the East Africa Rifles, with 250,000 rounds of ammunition. The fifty camel water-tanks are being requisitioned from Egypt.

Majors Harrison and Souter will at once return to East Africa, and one officer of the Central Africa Regiment will be sent to Kismayu from Zomba. State your requirements as to any further officers with present force.

No. 79.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 45.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1900.

IT has been decided not to employ any portion of Central Africa Regiment.

Thanks for offer of Sikh detachment, made in your telegram No. 52 of the 7th December, which in these circumstances will not be required.

The officer, however, should proceed at once to Kismayu if he can be spared. He should be placed in communication with Colonel Ternan, who has been warned.

An Indian force proceeds to Jubaland from Bombay.

No. 80.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Consul-General Crowe.

(No. 246.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1900.

I HAVE to-day sent a telegram to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon [No. 102 of the 8th December], which has been repeated to you, on the subject dealt with in your telegram No. 459 of the 2nd December.

If you are satisfied that the arms and ammunition are in a fit condition, make arrangements for shipping 500 Martini-Henry rifles and 250,000 rounds of ammunition to Colonel Ternan at Kismayu, viâ Mombasa, as soon as you receive information that their export is authorized.

Telegraph to Colonel Ternan to inform him of the arrangements you make.

You should then place at the disposal of the Portuguese authorities the remainder of the Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition.

No. 81.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1900.

WITH reference to the military telegram from the Viceroy dated the 7th instant and communicated to this Department on the same date, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to state that his Lordship has decided to accept the offer of the Government of India to dispatch to Kismayu direct from Bombay the mixed force detailed in the telegram from the Acting Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate of the 26th November, of which a copy accompanied my letter to you of the 30th ultimo. His Lordship would, however, ask that, in addition, a detachment of four Maxim guns, with equipment, transport, and supplies, should accompany the force.

I am accordingly to request that telegraphic instructions may be sent to prepare and ship the whole force together, complete with supplies, transport, and equipment at the earliest date convenient. It is assumed that the force will include the detachment of fifty camel corps mentioned by Colonel Ternan. On the other hand, Lord Lansdowne understands that the transport of water carried in skins, which prevails in India, would not be suitable for East Africa. His Lordship is, therefore, in communication with Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo with the view of obtaining fifty water-tanks suitable for camel transport from Egypt. The animals for carrying these tanks should, however, be supplied from India.

I am to ask that Lord Lansdowne may be informed in due course as to the exact composition of the contingent, the date of shipment from Bombay, and the approximate date of their expected arrival at Kismayu, and that similar information may also be communicated from Bombay direct to Colonel Ternan, now at Kismayu, who will take command of the proposed expedition.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN

No. 82.

Sir H. Johnston to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 203. Uganda.)

My Lord,

Entebbe, Uganda, October 10, 1900.

AS I am unable for some time to come to leave Uganda proper for the eastern part of the Uganda Protectorate, and as a good many questions have arisen in the districts which I have grouped under the Eastern Province that require to be dealt with with some degree of authority, I have detached Mr. F. J. Jackson, Acting Deputy Commissioner, to proceed to the Eastern Province and to inquire into, and, where possible, settle these questions on my behalf.

In order to save time, I have authorized Mr. Jackson to correspond direct with the Foreign Office whilst he is employed on this mission.

I have asked Mr. Jackson especially to inquire into the case of Mr. H. H. Baker, an Assistant Collector in the service of the Uganda Protectorate, who was stationed by me recently to the north of Baringo, and who appears to have been charged by certain travellers with giving way to intemperance.

Mr. Jackson will also inquire into this recent rising of the Wanandi along the railway route, will endeavour immediately to bring about a reorganization of the Uganda transport between railhead and Port Ugowe, and will attend to many other matters which his knowledge of the country and people will enable him to understand and settle in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 83.

Sir H. Johnston to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 205. Uganda.)

My Lord,

Entebbe, Uganda, October 14, 1900.

I INCLOSE a copy, for your Lordship's information, of a despatch I have addressed to Sir Arthur Hardinge on questions of finance pending between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

I am afraid the drift of a portion of this despatch may be somewhat obscure to your Lordship. If I may be allowed to sum it up more colloquially, I will say that my feeling towards the officials of the East Africa Protectorate is this: They were put to a great deal of trouble and over work in connection with the affairs of Uganda between 1897 and 1899. They sought to make Uganda pay for this, and did so by overcharging that Protectorate, and laying hands on its resources, to the great profit of East Africa, of course, without a single interested thought or desire to secure any emolument for themselves. Theoretically, I entirely disapprove of the unjustness of their finance, by which Uganda became the milch cow of Mombasa, but, after a careful examination of all that has taken place, I am of opinion that Mr. Bradbridge and several other officials of East Africa worked very hard on behalf of Uganda. While, therefore, I thoroughly disapprove of their laying hands on the Uganda revenue for the enrichment of East Africa to the extent of several thousand pounds, I would actually maintain that, individually, they might well have pleaded for some extra emolument from Uganda in return for the additional and sometimes excessive work they performed in dealing with its affairs. I would support in this manner a grant of several hundred pounds to be distributed amongst the officials in East Africa who were employed, in addition to their ordinary work, in attending to the affairs of Uganda, but, as Commissioner, I still uphold the claim of Uganda to have refunded to it considerable sums which were retained by the East Africa Protectorate, or which were wrongfully attributed to Uganda expenditure.

It may be difficult or impossible now to secure this adjustment, but in such case my protest should be recorded as one of the assets in the attempt to explain and excuse the past deficits in Uganda revenue which have led to such a serious call on the public purse.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

P.S.—Copy has been sent to Sir A. Hardinge.

H. H. J.

Inclosure in No. 83.

Sir H. Johnston to Sir A. Hardinge.

(No. 7.)
Sir,

*Commissioner's Office, Entebbe, Uganda,
October 12, 1900.*

I HAVE had under my consideration, since my return to Entebbe, the correspondence which has gone on between the Treasurer of the East Africa Protectorate

and the Accounts Department of the Uganda Protectorate, between Mr. Bradbridge and myself, and also a note appended to a letter of Mr. Bradbridge's by yourself.

I regret to find myself altogether in disaccord with you and with the financial authorities in the East Africa Protectorate in regard to this question of their retaining hold of sums, the property of the Uganda Protectorate, on the assumption that at some later date it may be shown that the Uganda Protectorate is a debtor to East Africa.

I cannot for a moment admit such an argument. If I may put it in a colloquial fashion I might say that it resembles the plea of the innkeeper who retains the luggage of a guest as security for the payment of sums which he considers may be due to him by that guest. Owing to the loose manner in which questions of this kind were arranged before my arrival, Mr. Bradbridge acted as the recipient on the part of the Uganda Protectorate of large sums of money realized by the sale of Uganda Government ivory at Mombasa. He has also held in his hands for years past sums due to the Uganda Government from out of the customs collected at Mombasa.

The East Africa Protectorate also has purchased from Uganda cattle and other livestock, and has only paid for the same by promises to pay, which have not as yet been redeemed.

It is quite possible that when the East Africa Protectorate brings its accounts up to date it may be found that it is owed considerable sums by Uganda. When this can be shown, those sums will be immediately paid by Uganda, but in the interval Mr. Bradbridge has no right whatever to continue to hold in his own hands what constitutes the revenue of the Uganda Protectorate and the want of which will produce another deficit in our accounts.

I entirely concur in the proposal that all relations between the two Protectorates prior to their eventual fusion shall be on a cash basis. Such has always been my idea since I commenced to administer the affairs of Uganda.

I will ask you therefore to at once instruct Mr. Bradbridge to transfer to our bankers all sums due to the Uganda Protectorate which he has in his keeping. I will with like dispatch, as soon as the accounts between us can be passed, pay over to your Administration whatever sums Uganda may owe you.

Mr. Bradbridge's remarks are, I think, disposed of effectually in a Memorandum which has been drawn up for me by the Chief Accountant to this Protectorate. This Memorandum runs as follows:—

“Mr. Bradbridge admits the amounts stated by Sir Harry Johnston to be due to Uganda, but refuses to part with the money as he avers that even after taking these amounts into account there is still a balance due from Uganda to the East Africa Protectorate. This, of course, cannot be verified until we have received and checked all the East Africa Protectorate accounts against us. The unfortunate nature of the position is that the money we want from the East Africa Protectorate is the actual revenue of Uganda. This, I think, should be paid to us intact, and not held over against sums which may be due on our part to East Africa. The money, of course, never should have been paid to the East Africa Protectorate, and Mr. Bradbridge's contention that if he paid over the money now he would be parting with still more of his funds which would be needed by him to carry the East Africa finance through the current year, is, I think, scarcely sound in principle. The money is actually ours, and the East Africa expenditure on behalf of Uganda is an entirely different matter. I think that the two transactions should not be mixed up in any way. All the money spent by East Africa is chargeable as an advance against this Protectorate, and the money has been, it is presumed, already provided by the Foreign Office, and is only temporarily, if at all, charged to the East Africa Estimates. If such be the case, the transfer of sums from Uganda to East Africa are only book entries.

“With regard to Mr. Bradbridge's fear that a portion of the amount of 34,000*l.* due to India and not applicable to East Africa, may be charged in the first instance to the last-named Protectorate, I do not think that such will be the case. The Foreign Office has sent out the account to be checked before payment. This having been done, and as the sum of 11,918*l.* has, since Mr. Bradbridge wrote, been transferred by the Crown Agents from Uganda to East Africa, there remains only the sum of 21,000*l.*, stated to have been due on the 31st March, 1899, to represent the outstanding claims of East Africa against Uganda.

“With regard to the system of cash payments between the two Protectorates, I think it should certainly be inaugurated. It has been acted upon by us for all sums recently due from Uganda to East Africa. We sent cheques on London to meet all drafts drawn on East Africa, and have not asked them to pay anything on our account

without sending funds in payment. It would, I am certain, simplify accounts if they acted in the same way towards Uganda."

I should like to take up one or two instances of over-charges or hard dealing on the part of the Treasurer of the East Africa Protectorate towards Uganda.

One is a charge of 100*l.* levied on Uganda to meet the cost of the stationery used in correspondence between East Africa and that Protectorate. I cannot consider this a reasonable claim. I might as reasonably tender a counter-claim on the part of Uganda for the cost of the stationery which we have employed during the past few years in corresponding with East Africa. The Zanzibar Agent might also tender us a similar account, and we again might claim from Zanzibar in a similar fashion. I am sure that the Foreign Office would not uphold such a system. I must, therefore, ask that this claim be annulled, and that credit be not taken for it. A communication was sent to your Administration on the subject by Mr. Jackson by last mail.

Mr. Jackson also, I believe, in the same communication, referred to an overcharge on the part of the East Africa Administration regarding porters supplied to the relief expedition.

These porters were almost uniformly charged at the rate of 25 rupees per load; yet it has been shown by other correspondence that at this period the ordinary charge for the same journey was from 10 rupees to 11 rupees, and, further, that the Treasurer of East Africa himself, in reviewing Mr. Dowse's claim, pointed out that at that time the charge of 14 rupees 8 annas a-load was an excessive one.* Yet all this time he was charging Uganda at the rate of 25 rupees a-load.

Another item to which I strongly object is a charge made of 4,025 rupees, which is alleged to have been paid to 458 porters from Kikuyu. Yet these same porters are charged for at the rate of 25 rupees a-load in another account for transport.

Other sums have likewise been charged in this sense twice over, viz., we have, first of all, been called upon to pay through rates for the transport of loads, and then have, in addition, been charged specific sums for the feeding and wages of the same men.

Another instance of want of forethought in making expenditure on behalf of Uganda, which could not have been supported, lay in the supplying to Lieutenant C. S. A. Wake three horses† at the expense of the Uganda Administration. It should have been well within Mr. Bradbridge's knowledge or that of the person responsible for this payment that such a charge would not be paid by Her Majesty's Government. What increased my annoyance in this matter was the probability that when Lieutenant C. S. A. Wake left this Protectorate and sold off his goods, he sold these horses (one or more of them) which were provided by Government, and kept the money himself.

There are many other points in these accounts to which I might take exception, but I have confined myself to touching on those which are considered by me to indicate a certain unfairness in treatment. Ordinary clerical errors must occur in all such proceedings.

I tried to remember, in considering these matters, the extra work which was often thrown on East African officials already sufficiently weighted with their own duties, and I should like to record my opinion that in many ways Mr. Bradbridge has endeavoured to help this Protectorate in a time of difficulty, while I should not be at all averse to indorsing an opinion that some money gratuity might have been paid by the Uganda Protectorate (with your approval) to those officials in East Africa who were required to transact business, and sometimes arduous business, on behalf of Uganda; but still, from the point of view of general finance it is my impression that somewhat hard measures have been dealt out to the Uganda Protectorate. I only regret this in so far as it has tended to bring discredit on the Administration of Uganda by adding to its deficit and apparent excessive expenditure.

In the future and until the two Protectorates obtain that natural fusion which will be the settlement of all their difficulties, it is better, as we are both agreed, that their relations should be on a strictly cash basis.

Perhaps I might be allowed to add that after passing in review all that has occurred of late years, I should like to convey through you my thanks to Mr. Bradbridge for the great amount of trouble he has taken in connection with the affairs of Uganda, a trouble for which I should not regret to see him rewarded financially; though at the same time I am not able to agree with the way in which he has allotted financial

* In other words, Mr. Bradbridge described this charge as "a famine price," that is, exceptionally high owing to the famine.

† Of these, however, I since find one was sanctioned by Mr. Berkeley.

burdens to the Uganda Protectorate, or the system by which the East Africa Protectorate has attempted to profit by the management of the sister Protectorate's concerns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON.
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 84.

Sir C. Hill to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Port Florence, October 27, 1900.

I ARRIVED here yesterday without incident. I have the honour to inclose copy of a Report addressed to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt, commanding the Uganda forces, on recent events and the operations in the Nandi country between the 15th June and the 15th October together with a résumé by Mr. Hobley, the officer in charge of the district.

Since arriving here I have discussed the subject with Mr. Jackson, who has been sent by the Special Commissioner to assume charge of the Eastern district. (See map sent home by Sir H. Johnston.)

So far as I have been able to gather the movement of the Nandi people is not the result of any one incident, but rather the culmination of a dislike to our presence which has been shown on previous occasions, and which has been fostered for their own ends by the Lybons or High Priests of the tribe.

It is an unfortunate occurrence at this moment, when the railway is just about to enter the Nandi country, and I feel sure that Her Majesty's Government will wish that, whatever the future policy in regard to the tribe may be, we should endeavour so to arrange matters that peace may be patched up till the railway reaches the lake. It so happens that all the troops now on the east of the lake are fully occupied in the manner shown in the inclosed distribution sheet, and that we must therefore temporarily suspend operations.

I have, therefore, requested Mr. Jackson to proceed with Mr. Hobley and a suitable escort to Nandi Station, where the position of the small garrison is somewhat insecure, and to endeavour to come to some arrangement which is likely to last for a couple of years at least, and which will not make the Wanandi think that we are suing for peace.

The time necessary for this visit will not exceed that which I shall require for my journey to and from Kampala and if unsuccessful we shall at least know that with two such experienced officers we have done the most we can to come to terms.

I hope to see Mr. Jackson again on my return from Kampala when, with the advantage of having had Sir H. Johnston's opinions, I trust that the results of our action may be such as to commend themselves to your Lordship.

Since writing the above, messages have reached me from Sir H. Johnston and Colonel Evatt. The former reports that 3,000 Waganda have been dispatched under Mr. Grant to assist in transport of arrear loads, and in keeping the route open. The latter states that a leading Lumbwa Chief had come in, and that, in accordance with the views I had expressed on the subject, he had entered into friendly negotiations which I hope may end in ensuring a continuance of good relations with the Lumbwa tribe, which is a matter of much local importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CLEMENT LI. HILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 84.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt to Sir C. Hill.

Sir,

Fort Ternan, October 18, 1900.

AS I understand that you wish to be made acquainted with the occurrences in the Nandi district, since the commencement of the current punitive expedition, I have the honour to report as follows:—

The following outrages were the immediate cause of military operations being undertaken—

Preliminary.

In March 1900 the railway telegraph line in the Nyando Valley, between Molo store and Kisumu (Port Ugowe) was reported to have been damaged by local tribesmen.

On the 24th May the Nandi were reported to have raided the telegraph office at Kitotos, and attacked a railway party at Camp ya Blackett.

On the 11th June a telegraph party was attacked at Camp Bagamoyo, one porter was slightly wounded, but the Nandi were driven off, one being killed.

On the 14th June, the Officer Commanding Eastern Military District, reported the road unsafe between Nandi and Kitotos, and that a telegraph and bridge repairing party had been attacked and seven men killed.

On the 15th June the Nandi attacked a caravan of Messrs. Bousted, Ridley, and Co., near Camp ya Bushire, killing one European and sixteen natives.

On the 16th June a hostile demonstration was made against a caravan belonging to Indian traders at Camp ya Blackett.

On the 16th June, the Sub-Commissioner Nandi district, asked for troops. Telegraphic instructions were therefore sent to divert the Bukedi Expedition from Busoga to Kisumu. Concentration of troops and auxiliaries.

On the 3rd July the above troops* arrived at the latter place and the Nandi country was entered from the west on the 5th idem, and operations were forthwith commenced. There were also employed the following troops stationed in the Eastern Military District, viz., Nos. 7 and 14 Companies, Uganda Rifles. The following troops and auxiliaries subsequently joined the Expedition :—

On the 14th August No. 15 Company from Luba's.

On the 23rd August Masai contingents from Naivasha and Eldama ravine.

On the 25th September half Company No. 10 Company from Fort Portal.

On the 13th October half Company No. 4 Company from Masindi.

On the 17th October half Company No. 3 Company from Buddu.

Until joined by the Masai, little punishment was inflicted by the troops, beyond destroying habitations and doing a certain amount of damage to the enemy's food supply. This was not felt at the time, but there is no doubt that the Nandi have subsequently experienced privations from want of shelter and food. The enemy were seldom to be seen and never attempted any opposition beyond occasionally firing arrows and spearing Kavirondo porters who straggled from camp, either with the object of looting or of escaping work. Nearly all the casualties in killed and wounded amongst the porters was due to this cause. General character of operations

After the receipt of the Masai auxiliaries, the operations assumed the character of cattle raids (of two or three days duration) when the troops moved, from a central camp, on the lightest possible scale of baggage. These raids were the means of inflicting some destruction of life on the enemy and the loss of what they hold next in value to their lives and liberty their cattle. These operations necessarily involved considerable exposure, hard marching, and some independent fighting, mostly borne by the auxiliaries. The only variation from these measures was the taking of some caves (in the extreme west of the Nandi escarpment), which, until the second cave had been captured, the Nandi regarded as impregnable strongholds for their live-stock and food supplies.

The only instances of organized opposition were the attacks made on convoys (resulting in considerable loss to Government in men and property), an attack on a column of Indian troops on the escarpment, and a night attack on my camp on the 13th October. As the latter resulted in the lamentable death of Dr. Sherlock, of the Uganda Medical Department, and in another British officer being severely wounded, I attach a copy of the report on the occurrence submitted for the information of Her Majesty's Special Commissioner and Commander-in-chief.

Breaks have occurred in the continuity of the operations owing to the necessity of employing the troops for convoying mails, travellers, and food required for the expedition, such breaks will probably occur again, but I trust that this may only slightly delay the ultimate result.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been no specific cause for the outbreak amongst the Nandi. They appear for some time past to have regarded with resentment the presence of foreigners in their country, and it is said that the regular use of the road for the passage of convoys particularly annoyed them. It is probable that the people were worked up to the necessary pitch by the prophecies and influence of a Laibon named Kibiles, who is said to be especially inimical to Europeans, and no doubt Apparently no specific cause for outbreak.

* 1 Company, 1st Uganda Rifles, No. 13 Soudanese Company.

the facilities for damaging convoys, apparent in times of peace, influenced the general decision to break out into active hostility.

Nominal submission of certain Chiefs.

On the 24th of last month certain Headmen in the vicinity of Nandi bomah expressed a desire for peace, but though their protestations at first appeared to be sincere, I am of opinion that their real desire was to gain time and to remain on as good terms as possible with us in order to be able to afford a sanctuary for the people and cattle of the openly hostile Nandi in the tracts of country which the Chiefs in question laid claim to control.

Casualties.

I attach a list of casualties which have occurred.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. EVATT, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Commandant, Uganda Rifles, Commanding Nandi Punitive Expedition.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt to Sir H. Johnston.

Sir,

Fort Ternan, October 15, 1900.

IN continuation of my telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform you that information was received that nearly the whole of the remaining Nandi cattle (together with the Chiefs or Headmen who are most strongly opposed to us) were in the low-lying hills between the Nyando River and the Lumbwa escarpment, amongst them being the Laibon Kibiles and all his cattle. It was also said that it was the intention of the Nandi to drive their cattle back to their own country as soon as they heard that the troops had reached Fort Ternan. Under these circumstances I proceeded from the Kamelilo Valley to a camp on the Kitotos-Fort Ternan Road, about 8 miles from the latter place, and made the following dispositions:—

52 Rifles to remain in camp under Lieutenant Whittle to guard baggage, live-stock, and porters.

55 Rifles to proceed under Colour-Sergeant J. Ellison (with 120 Masai Elmoran) towards Fort Ternan, turn southwards, cross the Nyando, and then work to the west to where the cattle bomas known to the guide existed.

55 Rifles to proceed under my personal command (with 120 Masai Elmoran) to the bomah of the Laibon Kibiles, with the view of surprising it, and to act subsequently as circumstances might direct.

Both parties left camp at between 10 and 11 P.M. on the 12th instant. The remainder of this Report refers to the movements of the column under my immediate command. This party marched without intermission (except the necessary checks for closing up) till about 3 A.M., when the bomah said to belong to Kibiles was surrounded, six Nandi killed, and the cattle captured.

I am unable to say at present whether this bomah did in fact belong to Kibiles, or whether he was killed. I am inclined to think not, for the following reasons:—

(a.) The guide identified two bodies as that of Kibiles.

(b.) The Nandi appear to be in dread of the Laibon, and I doubt any Nandi doing him an injury.

(c.) I subsequently have heard that on the night in question there was a shauri between the Nandi and the Lumbwa, in which the latter determined to actively assist the former. If this was the case, the Laibon would probably be there.

The party continued moving all the forenoon of the 13th instant, and captured between 700 and 800 head of cattle and about 3,000 sheep and goats without opposition, except at the first bomah. I then proceeded to the plain in the direction of camp, and halted in an open site at the foot of the outermost hills. As reported in my telegraphic message, there was insufficient time to complete more than the bomah (or rectangle) for the live-stock. The troops were posted at opposite angles, and half of each party were kept awake at their posts, the other half being allowed to sleep (also at their posts) with their arms beside them, and all ranks were warned of the possibility of an attack. I arranged with Lieutenant Henderson for one of us to keep awake during the night. I visited the men at 9.30 P.M., and found them all, with few exceptions, awake, but sitting round fires. These I had previously forbidden, except for cooking, which should have been completed. I therefore ordered them to be extinguished.

At about 9.45 P.M. a fire in my vicinity was blown into a blaze, and at this moment the enemy made a rush, apparently on all four sides of the bomah. Lieutenant

Henderson and Dr. Sherlock turned out of the hut in which they were sleeping, and standing in the light from the fire must have attracted the attention of the attackers, for they were almost immediately speared, Lieutenant Henderson receiving a stab in the left side below the waist, and a thrown spear through the right forearm. Dr. Sherlock was mortally wounded by a thrown spear through the abdomen, and died within half-an-hour. Fire was opened at once by the men, and a few rounds were discharged by the Maxim. This cessation of fire was caused by a crowd of Masai being wedged round the gun, and effectually preventing its being worked. They were, however, induced to clear from the belt boxes and sit down, when rapid fire was opened. After this the enemy cleared away. In the meantime the captured live-stock had stampeded, and it was only possible to save about half. The following morning, after wounds (not attended to during the night) had been dressed, the column started for camp, which was reached with difficulty, since the men had to carry their own wounded. Owing to the darkness I am unable to say whether the enemy attacked in large numbers, but this was probably the case, if, as a result to the necessarily chance shooting, twenty-one of them were killed. I hardly think, however, that more than a few actually reached the bomah. The number of the enemy's casualties reported were the dead bodies in open view. I had no opportunity for organizing a search to ascertain the full amount of damage done to the attackers. As mentioned in my telegraphic Report, several* of the casualties were caused by our own rifle fire, but I must point out that it was impossible to distinguish in the dark between the Masai and Nandi, under the circumstances of the former having rushed (as must have been the case) amongst the troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. EVATT, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Commandant, Uganda Rifles, Commanding Nandi Punitive Expedition.*

NANDI PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

RETURN of Casualties, and Enemy's Losses, from 15th June, 1900, to 15th October, 1900.

				1st Battalion, Indian Contingent, Uganda Rifles.			Local Troops.			Auxiliaries.			Total Casualties among Fighting Men.			Porters.			Enemy's Losses.		
				Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Disease.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Disease.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Disease.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Disease.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Disease.	Killed.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
British officers	..	..	..	..	1*	..	1†	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native ranks	..	..	..	..	19	3	36	15	1	42	47	..	78	81	4	12	18	8	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	20	3	37	15	1	42	47	..	79	82	4	12	18	8	349	3,466	29,366

* Lieutenant K. Henderson, wounded on two occasions : once slightly, a second time severely in two places.

† Dr. Sherlock, Uganda Medical Department.

(Signed)

J. EVATT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Nandi Punitive Expedition.

Inclosure 2 in No. 84.

Report by Sub-Commissioner Hobley on the Nandi Rising of 1900.

THE history of our political relations with the Nandi tribe is a somewhat troublous record. They date from 1895, in which year a chain of circumstances arose which threw the Administration involuntarily into a conflict with the tribe. At that time the main road from the coast purposely avoided the Nandi country, but passed to the north through the Rangata Nyuki plains. However, in the autumn of 1895 a disreputable white trader went out of his way to embroil himself in a quarrel with some roaming Wa-Nandi he incidentally met in the neighbourhood of the Guasa Masa. Within a week or so the Wa-Nandi instituted reprisals, and by what seemed to be the irony of fate, the first person to suffer was the trader's partner, a man named West, who had gone to the outskirts of Nandi to buy ivory. This unfortunate individual was attacked at the dead of night and was massacred with some twenty odd men. A few days later an up mail was completely cut up at the Guasa Masa, some twenty-three men losing their lives, and the coast road became impassable for ordinary caravans. A punitive expedition was, therefore, organized under the command of Major Cunningham, and it entered the country in two columns from the north.

A certain amount of fighting occurred, but practically none of the Nandi cattle were captured, and, as far as I can gather, no decisive blow was delivered, and the Wa-Nandi cannot be said to have been subjugated by the operations. At length, however, both sides seem to have become tired of it, and some sort of peace was patched up. A little later a civil station was founded in Nandi, and the Selater Road was constructed through the country.

Both of these steps had a good result, and the year 1896 and the first half of 1897 passed quietly, but the spirit of unrest was at work, and at the close of the Kamasia trouble in the middle of 1897, Colonel Ternan had to punish a section for various outrages committed. In 1898 they committed a series of raids, accompanied by much cruelty upon the Elgon people, the Wa-Ketosh, Wa-Kabras, and Wa-Tiriki, but the hands of the Administration were so full with the reorganization after the mutiny, that no notice was taken.

In 1899 they committed numerous purposeless murders on the main road between Kakamegos and the Ravine, odd men belonging to traders caravans were constantly getting speared, and a number of Soudanese followers proceeding from Mumia's to Nandi were murdered in cold blood, and eventually a couple of Uganda Rifles were murdered, and their rifles carried off. Accordingly Colonel Coles and Major Cooper, in the autumn of last year punished the section who were supposed to have committed these outrages. Shortly after this the Wa-Nandi amused themselves by cutting the telegraph wire, and in the spring of this year they murdered several unarmed porters belonging to the telegraph department on Mau, and this being brought home to a tribe called the Kamalilos, they were accordingly punished for the outrages by Captain Bagnall. Within a few weeks, however, two caravans came in and reported abortive attacks on their camps between Fort Ternan and the Molo. This carries us on to May of this year, when a roving band of Wa-Nandi one night attacked the railway store two miles east of Kitoto's, and which was at that time being utilized as a telegraph depôt. They fired some of the porters' huts, and then proceeded to loot the place. The Indian operator fled for his life, hiding in long grass near by, and eventually escaping to Kitoto's village for protection. The raiders carried off the telegraph instruments, some stores, and the operator's private effects. A party of police sent out on the following day to investigate matters tracked the marks of the raiding party up to the foot of the escarpment at the back of Kitoto's.

I communicated with Captain Parkin, the Officer Commanding Eastern Military District, and asked him to take measures for the punishment of the raiders, and he very promptly organized a column and proceeded to the spot, marching via Fort Ternan to mask his objective.

On the 8th June, he attacked the Wa-Nandi, to which the evidence pointed as the perpetrators, and captured 229 head of cattle and some 1,800 sheep and goats. His force was only a small one, and he had some severe fighting on his way back to Bushiri post, and was attacked there three times that night.

Some unauthorized persons have, I believe, circulated a story to the effect that these people were innocent of the crime, but I here take this opportunity of stating that I have since had the satisfaction of discovering from prisoners that the section punished the Kabkibkendi of Barasi were the actual raiders of the Kitoto's store. On the 9th June a road-repairing party belonging to the Transport Department, which, apparently, owing to some misunderstanding, was at work a few miles east of Bushiri post, was cut up by

the Wa-Nandi and seven men killed, two carts destroyed, and sixteen draught oxen, carried off. The Officer Commanding Military District had no knowledge of the existence of this party, or would have taken measures for its protection or withdrawal.

On previous occasions when any one clan has been punished for its misdeeds, the neighbouring clans have carefully stood aloof, anxious not to be implicated, but upon this occasion information soon reached me that the disaffection was spreading through the whole of Nandi, and that a general organized revolt was being planned; in fact, I heard upon reliable native authority that the various clans had held a big war "baraza," and invited a number of the Kavirondo tribes and the Wa-Nyangnori to join them in a general attack on Port Ugowe; our influence over the Kavirondo tribes is, however, very considerable, and their treatment by the Wa-Nandi in the past has been of such a treacherous nature that there was really no great difficulty in averting such a coalition. The Wa-Nyangnori showed signs of wavering, and have held aloof from us ever since the commencement of the rising, but even they have not actually joined it.

It was very difficult before entering the country to obtain information as to the development of matters, and but little intelligence of value seemed obtainable at Nandi Station. However, after the expedition entered the country, and I was able to interrogate prisoners, &c., matters became somewhat clearer, and it appears that for some months past the head Laibon, or medicine man, one Kibeles by name, had been circulating what professed to be a prophecy that there would be trouble with the Europeans before many moons passed. After the punishment inflicted for their last raid he called together the various Elders, and informed them that a favourable time for action had now arrived. He told them that he could see the Europeans would give them much trouble in the near future if something was not done, for he had heard from the station that they were asking for a tribute of goats, and now they had taken some cattle from the escarpment people (to which tribe he himself belongs). He accordingly recommended them to kill as many Europeans as they could, and cut up the convoys, and the end of it would be that the Europeans would all go back to the coast whence they came. He also foretold that the Wa-Nandi would capture a Maxim gun in a night attack upon the Europeans, and this gun was to be brought to him as a trophy. As I have heard this from many distinct sources, ranging from Nyangnori to the east of Bushiri, with but little variation, I think it is likely to be correct in its main features.

The friendly Chiefs around the station were in a great dilemma when this oracle was issued, and sent to inquire what to do, and they were told that they could continue to be friendly with the Europeans, but on no account were they to furnish them with allies to fight against the Wa-Nandi. These Chiefs, therefore, declared their loyalty, but begged the Collector not to ask them for allies. At that time nothing was known by the Collector of the part the Laibon was playing in the matter. Apparently the advice of the Laibon was not long bearing fruit, for on about the 14th June an Italian contractor was massacred, with the whole of his caravan of about twenty strong, a few miles east of Bushiri. He had been informed that the road was unsafe, and told to wait a couple of days for a transport convoy which was proceeding to Bushiri with an escort, but obstinately disregarded the warnings, and started off unknown to any one. This outrage is particularly significant because clear evidence has come to hand that it was committed by a quite distinct tribe to that punished shortly before, namely, the Kapsondu tribe, of Arab Korongeret. This, to my mind, demonstrates that the policy of the Laibon was beginning to bear results. Upon receipt of this news more reinforcements were at once telegraphed for from head-quarters, and Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt, D.S.O., hurried over to Port Ugowe by steam-launch to assume military command of the operations. The reinforcements arrived at Port Ugowe on the 3rd July, and on the 5th the head-quarters' column started from Port Ugowe and entered Nandi at the south-west corner, another column proceeding direct to Nandi Station from Mumia's. I accompanied the head-quarters' column, and we encamped in the upper valley of the River Kobos. We had not been encamped long before the Wa-Nandi took upon themselves to commence hostilities by ambuscading our porters at the stream, and they severely wounded one and killed another. They also threw a spear at a sentry. This clearly showed the attitude of the people, for, although we had seen live-stock on the hill sides as we advanced, we had not attempted to capture it up to that time, and had refrained from all hostile action. As a reprisal for their unsought attack, the huts in the vicinity of the camp were burnt on the following morning. We then marched east, and made a camp in the vicinity of the peak known as Gorjajuok. The Wa-Nandi offered no opposition, having previously placed their cattle in safe hiding, but confined themselves to lurking in the bush and firing arrows at the unarmed Kavirondo porters. Columns were sent out in various directions in search of cattle, but with no success.

On the 9th July the column marched into Bushiri Post, and found the situation there rather critical, for the Wa-Nandi had unfortunately recently gained several successes, and, not being strongly garrisoned, the post was undoubtedly in danger. A local mail had just arrived at Bushiri from Port Ugowe, and the sergeant in charge of the post, being anxious to pass it on as quickly as possible, had sent five men with this mail on the 7th instant, and all had been cut up. On the 8th the Wa-Nandi made a very determined attack on the Uganda transport convoy on its return from Bushiri to Nandi, and, although it was escorted by twenty-five rifles, they succeeded in capturing five carts and killing nine men, including an unfortunate clerk named Robert Livingstone, who was on his way to the coast.

On the 9th, about a couple of hours before we reached Bushiri, they had attacked a party of soldiers proceeding down the escarpment *en route* to Kitoto's with a local mail, and escorting four Masai prisoners, killing three of the soldiers and two prisoners, and wounding two other men. Information lately reached me that this attack was mainly perpetrated by the Kakitanam of Toruri which reside a little south of Nandi Station, and were nominally friendly at the time. The young men of the tribe had come specially over to the neighbourhood of the escarpment on the off chance of cutting up any small party; which still shows how wide spread the rising had become by this time. About the same time as the above enumerated events occurred a patrol from Fort Ternan, some twenty-seven strong, met with a reverse in the Nyando Valley, they came across a herd of Nandi cattle which they proceeded to capture, but on their way back to the fort they were attacked in great force by the Wa-Nandi, of the Kamililo clan, to whom the cattle belonged, that they had to abandon the cattle and lost some ten men in the engagement. The only relieving incident to these series of reverses was the capture, on the 13th July, of some forty head of cattle and about 600 head of goats by Captain Parkin, operating from Nandi Station.

Then followed an unfortunate period of nearly a fortnight in which operations were practically suspended on our part to allow of the passing of a large number of loads of Indian rations; I say unfortunate because, although the work was doubtless necessary, I consider its effect on the enemy was not beneficial to our interests, a savage foe being likely to put a wrong construction upon our apparent inactivity. However, on the 21st July we marched to Kambi ya Ashirin, and met a column from Nandi; and shortly after midnight on the night of the 21st we made a night march in two bodies by different routes, with the idea of surprising a large number of cattle said to be in the vicinity of Kapsimotwa where the principal Laibon Kibeles resided. The road was, however, very hilly and the mobility of our column was so small that unfortunately about an hour and-a-half before we reached the place the alarm was given, and when we arrived we found that the cattle had all been driven off. Our baggage being behind precluded our following. The other column under Captain Parkin was rather more fortunate and captured some 600 sheep and goats which were very acceptable as rations for our hungry porters. Reconnoitering columns sent out on the following day demonstrated clearly that numerous large herds of cattle had been driven down in the direction of the plains. While camped at Kapsimotwa I accompanied a column and paid a visit to the residence of one of the Laibons, Koitalel by name, and unearthed out of one of his huts some curious relics, namely, the diary, some correspondence, and odds and ends of property belonging to the trader, Peter West, who was murdered by the Wa-Nandi in 1895, many miles to the north of this place; the discovery of these relics, I think, shows how closely connected these Laibons are with the outrages so frequently committed. The Laibon Kibeles had fled to Lumbwa before our arrival at Kapsimotwa. Leaving Kapsimotwa we paid a visit to Nandi Station to meet the up mail, and I here interviewed the friendly Chiefs and warned them against the consequences of attempting to maintain an alliance with both the Administration and the rebels.

Leaving Nandi I accompanied a column escorting the mail to Kitoto's, following a new route *viâ* Teito Mountain; and at Kitoto's I unfortunately fell ill and had to temporarily leave the expedition and come in to Port Ugowe for medical treatment on the 3rd August.

The early days of August were marked by the receipt of the news of the annihilation of a detachment of no less than twenty Soudanese who were escorting the down mail to Fort Ternan. During the last fifteen days no news has whatever transpired.

I will now venture to review the situation in its general aspects. I have interviewed every possible individual likely to be able to throw any light on the question, prisoners, Nandi friendlies, Wa-Lumbwa, Wa-Nyangnori, and Masai settlers in Nandi and the following are the general results of my inquiries.

I will first revert to the question of the Laibons. These individuals are not Chiefs,

but play the part of soothsayers, and are consulted on questions of peace and war, the rains, the planting of crops, &c.

The position seems to be hereditary, for the present Laibons are three brothers, sons of a man who was in his day the sole Laibon of all Nandi, his oracles, however, were so unpropitious that some years ago he was slain by his flock and the power passed into the hands of his three sons, Kipchomber, Kibeles, and Koitalel. All three have carefully kept aloof from any relations with the Administration, and, as far as I know, none of the civil officers at Nandi have ever quite realized the scope of their influence; Kipchomber is apparently the most far seeing of the three, for some months ago he is said to have warned the people that the outrages continually being committed by the young men would lead to trouble with the Administration, and he was apparently so sure of this that he moved with all his property to Lumbwa in order to escape the effects of the possible rupture.

From what I can gather the Wa-Nandi, with the exception of a few in the vicinity of the station, have all along viewed our presence in the country with veiled repugnance, and just tolerated us without any real friendliness. I was interviewing a prisoner from the neighbourhood of our first camp, and I inquired why the clan inhabiting that vicinity (the Kakapoch) had commenced hostilities upon our column, and I received the reply that the Kakapoch people had never made peace with the Europeans after the Cunningham Expedition and were not friends with the Europeans, and this, I think, was the attitude throughout.

We were unwittingly living on the edge of a volcano and it has only needed a fortuitous chain of circumstances to cause an eruption. This eruption was, I believe, bound to come sooner or later and it has now occurred.

In fact for some months past I have felt that all was not right, and that while punishing successive outrages in detail we were only touching the fringe of the question, for at the close of each little expedition, the Representatives of the clan to which it had administered, would never come in and make peace, although repeatedly sent for, but would hide away among the hills in a sullen defiant manner and decline all friendly overtures.

At the bottom of this dislike of Europeans and the Administration lies the fact that the Wa-Nandi are raiders by nature and have looted the surrounding tribes for generations, and they are, moreover, a people in which a sort of blood lust seems to be ingrained, and I think that all along they have realized in a vague way that by welcoming the Administration and placing themselves under its control, their natural habits would be checked.

The young men of the tribe seem to be in a perpetual state of unrest, and are continually wandering about in bodies either on a planned raid, or on the off-chance of meeting somebody to loot or spear.

As an instance of the distances they will travel for this purpose, some few months ago a war party from the vicinity of Fort Ternan started off to raid Eastern Ketosh, nearly 70 miles distant, and when they reached the Nzoia River they killed a hippopotamus which temporarily engrossed their attention; the people of Ketosh who, from past experience, are always on the look-out for Wa-Nandi, turned out in the meantime, surprised the war party, and drove it off with some loss. Upon their return the Wa-Nandi actually had the assurance to go to Fort Ternan and complain that they had been attacked by the Wa-Ketosh, they suppressed the fact that they were in Ketosh territory, and asked that something might be done about it. Of course, if they had been successful, and carried off a herd of cattle, not a word would have been said.

This state of things must, however, stop, and the expedition should keep the field until they, one and all, voluntarily come and acknowledge themselves beaten and crave for peace.

The operations up to now (the 24th August) cannot be said to have been attended by great success, and I hear from reliable native sources that the enemy are of opinion that they have entirely the best of it up to now, and their attitude is even more defiant than at the commencement of the expedition. The force has, up to now, had ill-luck in the matter of the capture of cattle and they say that they have "dawa" or medicine, which causes the troops to stop short of the cattle and turn back whenever they arrive in their vicinity.

This has probably occurred on one or two occasions for various reasons with which I am not concerned; and until we can deliver a crushing blow by the capture of say 2,000 head of cattle there is no chance of their thinking of peace.

As for the destruction of their houses they say they can rebuild them in a few days, and as for their crops, as long as they have any live-stock left they can take it to Lumbwa,

and for a small expenditure buy sufficient grain to carry them over to the next crop; in fact the cause of the question is the live-stock, more especially the cattle; goats and sheep cannot travel and they are soon abandoned, but they stick to their cattle to the last, and where a large herd of cattle is, there will be found the Elmoran or young fighting men, and it is then there will probably be something of the nature of a decisive fight.

It is perhaps early to talk of the steps to be taken after the subjugation, but as I think these must be of an exceptional nature, perhaps you will allow me to lay before you a few alternative suggestions:—

1. The return of the captured rifles, and the looted property must be demanded as far as possible.

2. I would propose that, say 500 spears, and 500 bows and sets of arrows be demanded by the Administration as a sign of submission.

3. That it be promulgated that any Nandi found carrying weapons without a pass be treated as an enemy.

4. That the clans clearly implicated in the recent outrages be forced to evacuate their present locations in the vicinity of the cart road, and be moved either to the sparsely-populated area north of the Sclater Road, to the plains at the foot of Nandi escarpment, or possibly to Lumbwa.

If they are settled in the plains at the foot of the escarpment they would be in easy control from Port Ugowe (Kisumu), but I fear the drop of 2,000 feet in elevation, and the exchange from the extreme fertility of the Nandi plateau to the somewhat arid plains would prove a bar to their successful development. Again, if driven to Lumbwa it might possibly retard the peaceful settlement of that country.

The only objection to their settlement to the north is that unless it is recognized that a certain outlay of money and trouble will be necessary for their efficient administration, they will drop back into their old raiding habits and prove a perpetual terror to their more peaceful neighbours as of old.

I feel sure, however, that unless after the reorganization they are actively controlled and administered, they will within the space of a year or two become a serious menace to the safety of the roads, and any settlers that may by that time have invested capital in the charming Nandi uplands.

As things stand at present I fear that the operations are likely to be of considerable duration, and the troops available for active operations are none too many, the garrisoning of Nandi Station and Fort Ternan absorbing a considerable number, and the periodic passage of mails and passengers to and from the coast again occupy a considerable number of men on escort duty.

One word with regard to Lumbwa, the Nandi and Lumbwa people are very closely allied, in fact they say that originally they were one people, and there is no doubt that the Lumbwa sympathies are entirely with the Wa Nandi, and that a number of Nandi cattle have been driven to Lumbwa, and clear evidence is forthcoming that some of the captured rifles have found their way to Lumbwa, but as far as I can discover at present they have taken no active part in any of the recent outrages, and I would venture to suggest that for the present we should confine our attentions to Nandi and concentrate all our energies upon a settlement of this tribe.

At the same time, at the conclusion of the Nandi operations, I would recommend that a strong column be marched through Lumbwa, and some settlement arrived at, and that a station be there founded with a considerable garrison, at a suitable spot in the centre of Lumbwa, as I consider it will be impossible to administer Lumbwa from Fort Ternan situated as it is, some miles outside the frontier of that country. I would also venture to point out that within the next few months the earthwork division of the railway will be working its way through Mau, and unless these tribes are under control, the larger camps of unarmed coolies and innumerable supply convoys are sure to suffer from their raids.

I have considered it my duty in this report to discuss the situation with considerable candour for your information, but would beg that nothing I have said herein may be taken as in criticism of the Military Department in respect to its conduct of the operations.

(Signed) C. W. HOBLEY,
Sub-Commissioner, Nandi District.

District Office, Kismayu, August 24, 1900.
To Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner,
Uganda.

Inclosure 3 in No. 84.

MEMORANDUM by Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt on the Distribution of Troops in the Eastern Military District.

Escort to cart transport between Ravine and Mount Blackett	1 native officer, 40 rifles.
Guard at Transport Dépôt, Mount Blackett..	Colour-sergeant Bone, 1 native officer, 40 rifles.
Telegraph Construction escort	1 native officer, 40 rifles.
Guard for Railway Earthwork Division ..	Captain Rumbold, 2 native officers, 111 rifles.
Escort to convoys of porter and pack transport from Mount Blackett Dépôt to roadhead between Kitoto's and Fort Ternan	Captain Barlow, 1 native officer, 101 rifles.
Guard for transport road construction party between Kitoto's and Fort Ternan	Lieutenant Howard, Quartermaster-sergeant Ramsay, and 74 rifles
Escort for cart convoys between Kitoto's and roadhead	40 rifles.
Garrison at Nandi	1 native officer, 40 rifles.
Garrison, Fort Ternan	Captain Parkin, 45 rifles.

(Signed)

J. EVATT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Commandant, Uganda Rifles.

No. 85.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 25 A.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 5, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of the Minutes of the proceedings of a Conference held, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, at Mombasa, on the 2nd November, to determine the apportionment between the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates of the customs duty collected at Mombasa.

The Conference consisted of:—

Mr. Ennis, Acting Judge, East Africa, *President.*

Mr. Collinson, Her Majesty's Judicial Vice-Consul, Uganda, } *Members.*
Mr. Marsden, Chief of Customs, East Africa, }

The Conference, after investigation, came to the unanimous conclusion that 10 per cent. would be correct amount of customs dues to allot to Uganda.

I concur in this view, and would ask your Lordship to approve of this apportionment.

I am forwarding a copy of the entire correspondence to Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Uganda, for his information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

Mr. Ennis to Deputy Commissioner Ternan.

Sir,

Mombasa, November 3, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Minutes of the meeting of the Conference called to apportion the relative share of the Uganda Protectorate in the customs duties collected at Mombasa by the East Africa Protectorate, from which will be seen that the Conference was unanimously of opinion that 10 per cent. would roughly be a fair apportionment.

I also inclose the original despatch No. 3 of the 1st November convening the Conference, with its inclosures, and a schedule showing the total import duty collected at Mombasa for the period the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900, and the amounts credited to the Uganda Protectorate for duty on goods declared to be in transit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. M. ENNIS,
President of the Conference.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Minutes of a Conference held, in pursuance of the direction of Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, to determine the apportionment between the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates of Customs Duty collected in Mombasa, at Mombasa, on Friday, November 2, 1900, at 1 P.M.

Present:

G. F. M. Ennis, Esq., *President*.
E. de L. Collinson, Esq., Representative of the Uganda Protectorate.
A. Marsden, Esq., Representative of the East Africa Protectorate.

THE following despatches and papers were read—

1. Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner's No. 3 of the 1st November, 1900.
2. Mr. E. W. Hamilton's No. 14731 of September 1900.
3. Sir Martin Gosselin's No. 297 of the 12th September, 1900.
4. Sir H. Johnston's No. 34 of the 18th February, 1900.
5. Sir H. Johnston's No. 71 of the 2nd April, 1900.
6. Extract from Mr. Boyle's Memoranda inclosed in despatch No. 109 of the 19th April, 1900.
7. The East Africa Customs Tariff.
8. The Uganda Customs Tariff in the Uganda Customs Regulations of the 31st July, 1899.

The books of the East Africa Customs Department showing the values of the imports into the East Africa Protectorate and of the imports declared to be in transit to Uganda during the period of the 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900, were examined.

It was agreed that the value of the imports recorded at Naivasha would represent practically the whole of the transit trade from East Africa.

Mr. Boyle's despatch of the 1st February, 1900, gives the value of such imports for the September quarter 1899 as 122,644 rupees, and the duty thereon at 5 per cent. would be 6,132 rupees.

The duty collected in Mombasa for the same quarter was 66,055 rupees.

The percentage of Uganda imports compared with the total imports for this quarter is 9.28 per cent.

The value of the goods actually declared to be in transit for Uganda for this quarter was 41,500 rupees, about one-third of the value recorded in Naivasha.

The total value of the goods declared to be in transit for Uganda during the year the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900, was 79,380 rupees, and assuming that this was a third of the total imported into Uganda, such total would be 238,140 rupees.

The total value of the goods imported at Mombasa was 5,475,120 rupees.

The percentage of Uganda imports compared with total imports at Mombasa for the year, based on the above assumption would be 4.3 per cent.

No proper returns of the values of imports at Naivasha were before the Conference.

It was, however, ultimately agreed by the Representatives of both Protectorates that 10 per cent. would roughly be a fair apportionment to Uganda of the receipts by the Mombasa Customs for import duty, taking into consideration the prospective increase of trade with the advent of the railway to Uganda and other causes; and,

considering the causes that have tended in the past to restrain the trade. And it was unanimously resolved that this apportionment should be recommended by the Conference.

(Signed)

G. F. M. ENNIS, *President.*

EDWARD DE L. COLLINSON, *Representative of Uganda by appointment of the Acting Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate.*

A. MARSDEN, *Chief of Customs, East Africa Protectorate.*

Mombasa, November 2, 1900.

Inclosure 3 in No. 85.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Acting Judge, East Africa Protectorate, Mombasa:

(No. 3.)

Sir,

Mombasa, November 1, 1900.

I INCLOSE copy of a Treasury despatch (No. 14,731, of the 7th September), received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and shall be obliged if you will act as President of the Conference.

Mr. Marsden will act as the Representative of East Africa and Mr. E. de L. Collinson on behalf of Uganda.

You are authorized in this matter to call for any evidence required from the Accounts or Customs Departments, and the time, place, and dates of the sittings of the Conference will be left to you to decide.

I should wish you to furnish me with a detailed report of the proceedings, with the final opinion of the Conference.

The examination of the books to be confined to the period of the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900.

I am, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 85.

TABLE showing the Amount of Import Duties collected at Mombasa from April 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900.

		East Africa.		Duty on Goods declared to be in transit to Uganda.		Total Import Duty collected at Mombasa.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1899.						
April ..	..	25,351		285		
May ..	..	26,701		157		
June ..	..	26,357		250		
			78,409		692	79,101
July ..	..	21,806		1,661		
August..	..	22,857		245		
September	..	19,317		169		
			63,980		2,075	66,055
October	..	20,700		119		
November	..	17,489		202		
December	..	18,555		79		
			56,744		400	57,144
1900.						
January	..	21,805		515		
February	..	21,407		287		
March ..	..	27,442		Nil.		
			70,654		802	71,456
Total	..	..	269,787	..	3,969	273,756

No. 86.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 10.)

Sir,

War Office, December 8, 1900.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, a copy of a telegram sent to Lord Kitchener with reference to the disposal of the 1,300 rifles surrendered by the Boers on the evacuation of Komati Poort.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

Inclosure in No. 86.

Mr. Brodrick to Major-General Lord Kitchener.

(Telegraphic.)

War Office, December 7, 1900.

YOUR No. 1635.

Foreign Office has suggested to Captain Crowe that rifles might be utilized by the force suppressing disturbances in Somali Protectorate. Presume he will communicate with you on the subject.

No. 87.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 10.)

Sir,

India Office, December 8, 1900.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th November, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, copy of a telegram dated the 7th December, which has been received from the Viceroy of India; and to state that Lord George Hamilton would be glad to be informed as soon as possible what reply should be sent.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. STEDMAN, *Major-General,
Military Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 87.

Government of India to Lord George Hamilton.

(Telegraphic.)

December 7, 1900.

YOUR military telegram, 30th November: Jubaland.

As supplies, transport animals, and guns not available at Aden, whole force could be best shipped from Bombay. Could land at Kismayu in about three weeks. If matter is urgent, infantry could proceed from Aden at once, but would be deficient in equipment, transport, and supplies.

Estimated cost approximately computed at 3½ lakhs initial, 75,000 rupees monthly, exclusive sea transport. This estimate subject to revision.

No. 88.

Question asked in the House of Commons, December 11, 1900.

Sir Charles Dilke,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he can state:—

1. Under what circumstances the Sub-Commissioner for the northern portion of the British East Africa Protectorate was killed by a party of Ogaden Somalis on the 13th November;
2. What measures are being taken in the matter;

3. What are the relations between Her Majesty's Representatives in British East Africa and the Sultan of Afmadu and other Chiefs in Jubaland ; and
4. Whether recent disturbances are supposed to be connected with the religious agitation of the Sheikh Mohamed-ben-Abdullah.

Answer.

1. Mr. Jenner was killed in a sudden and totally unexpected night attack made on his camp by a party of Ogadens. He was at the time on a tour of inspection through his province, and was accompanied by an escort of forty native policemen. Of these a few men escaped and brought the news to Kismayu.
 2. A punitive expedition is being organized.
 3. The relations between the Protectorate Administration and the Sultan Ahmed Murgan and all the Chiefs of the district had been apparently most friendly ever since the suppression of the rising in 1898. It is understood that the Sultan's brother who had been in personal communication with Mr. Jenner, and exchanged presents with him only a few days previously, led the attack.
 4. The information available is not sufficient to allow of a judgment being formed as to any connection between Mr. Jenner's murder and the movement in the northern portion of the Ogaden country led by the Mullah Mohamed-ben-Abdullah.
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No. 89.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 11, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for War that, in consequence of the revolt of the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, culminating in the murder of Mr. Jenner, Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in that province, of which Mr. Secretary Brodrick has been made aware by the telegrams which have been received from the Acting British Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate, it has been decided to lose no time in organizing a punitive expedition against the Ogaden Sultan and his tribes.

For this purpose the half battalion of the East Africa Rifles, stationed in Jubaland, has been strengthened by the addition of two companies from the half battalion at Mombasa, the head-quarters of the regiment, and a half battalion of Indian troops with other details will be dispatched to East Africa from India as soon as possible.

Major Souter, the Officer Commanding the half battalion of the East Africa Rifles stationed in Jubaland, who has been on leave of absence in this country, has been ordered to return to his post at once.

Colonel Ternan, the Acting British Commissioner, and Colonel Hatch, the Officer Commanding the East Africa Rifles, are already at Kismayu concerting measures for an advance upon the Ogadens.

Major Harrison, second in command of the East Africa Rifles, who had been in command of the half battalion stationed at head-quarters in Mombasa, and has recently arrived in this country on leave of absence, has volunteered to return to East Africa to assist in the operations.

In view, however, of the fact that Colonels Ternan and Hatch are already on the spot, and that Major Souter has been ordered to return at once to Kismayu, Lord Lansdowne doubts whether it is necessary to ask Major Harrison to go out to East Africa at this juncture, and proposes, if Mr. Brodrick concurs in this view, to decline for the present his offer to proceed to Kismayu.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 90.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 12, 1900.

YOU are authorized to take supreme command of the punitive expedition in accordance with request contained in your telegram No. 8 of the 26th November.

No. 91.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 12, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that information has recently been received from the Acting British Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate to the effect that the Ogaden Somalis have risen in revolt, have murdered Mr. Jenner, Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner in Jubaland, and cut up his escort of forty men, in a night attack on his camp, while he was engaged on a tour of inspection in that province.

In these circumstances Lord Lansdowne has come to the conclusion that punitive measures should be taken with as little delay as possible in order to bring the offenders to justice and restore order in the province.

It is important that no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps, inasmuch as operations in Jubaland can only be successfully carried on in the dry season, which will come to an end with the beginning of the rains in March.

The Acting British Commissioner has himself proceeded to Kismayu, where he is concentrating as large a force of the East Africa Rifles as can be spared from Mombasa, and organizing transport, &c., for the expedition.

It is obviously desirable that there should be no risk of check and that the necessary operations, once undertaken, should be swiftly and completely carried through, and, after careful consideration and consultation with the War Office, Lord Lansdowne finds it necessary, in order to insure success, that the forces at Colonel Ternan's disposal should be further strengthened by additional troops.

It was at first contemplated to employ for this purpose a detachment of the Central Africa Regiment, who are now returning from the recent campaign in Ashanti, but this scheme had to be abandoned owing to the absence in Jubaland of any kind of vegetable diet, which is absolutely essential to the welfare of these native troops.

Application has accordingly been made to the Government of India for the loan of a small force, to be dispatched to East Africa without delay, consisting of half a battalion of native infantry, two mountain guns, fifty camel corps, fifty camels to be equipped with water-tanks, which have been requisitioned from Egypt, and a small field-hospital with two doctors, together with three months' rations for the force, and the necessary transport.

It is not possible at the present moment to give an estimate of the sum which is likely to be required for these operations, but I am to request that the Lords Commissioners will give their covering sanction to any expenditure which may be involved in connection with the operations in Jubaland, the dispatch of the Indian contingent to Kismayu, and its maintenance in East Africa. Such expenditure will presumably have to be charged to the funds of the Protectorate.

Details of the sums required will be supplied as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 92.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 14.)

Sir,

India Office, December 14, 1900.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, copy of a telegram, dated the 13th December, which has been received from the Viceroy of India, and to inquire what reply his Lordship would wish to be sent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. STEDMAN, *Major-General,*
Military Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 92.

Government of India to Lord G. Hamilton.

(Telegraphic.)

December 13, 1900.

YOUR military telegram, 11th December: Jubaland.

Do we rightly understand that four Maxim machine guns are required complete with detachments to work them?

No. 93.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 15.)

Sir,

India Office, December 13, 1900.

I AM directed, with reference to your letters of the 8th and 11th December, to forward herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, copies of two telegrams to the Viceroy of India regarding the Indian force for Jubaland.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. STEDMAN, *Major-General,*
Military Secretary.

Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

Lord G. Hamilton to Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

India Office, November 30, 1900.

MY military telegram, dated 29th November last.

Foreign Office wish to know whether you can spare from Aden half-battalion native infantry, under an officer rank not above Major, two mountain guns, fifty camel corps, Aden troop for scouting, bringing with them their own transport sufficient to carry supplies for one month, fifty camel water-tanks, and small native field hospital, with two doctors and rations for force for three months. How soon could they be available at Kismayu?

Repeated to Aden.

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

Lord G. Hamilton to Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

India Office, December 11, 1900.

YOUR military telegrams, dated 7th December, 8th December, Jubaland.

Dispatch force from Bombay to Kismayu complete, with supplies, transport, and equipment, earliest date convenient. Foreign Office also asks for detachment four Maxim guns, with equipment, transport, and supplies; fifty camel water-tanks will be

obtained from Egypt. Please send supply of animals to carry them. Camel corps only required from Aden, not horsemen. Please report to me by telegraph exact composition of force, date of departure, probable date of arrival; and same information should be telegraphed from Bombay to Colonel Ternan, Kismayu.

No. 94.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received December 15.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, December 14, 1900.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Sir M. Gosselin's letter of the 12th instant, respecting the dispatch of an expedition against the Ogaden Somalis, and in reply I am to request you to inform the Marquess of Lansdowne that my Lords sanction the employment of the following troops, to be borrowed from the Government of India, viz. :—

Half-battalion of Native Infantry,
Two mountain guns,
A Camel Corps Detachment of fifty men; and
One Field Hospital (small) with two doctors,

together with three months' rations for the force and the necessary transport, including fifty camels equipped with water tanks, to be obtained from Egypt.

My Lords agree that the whole expense of the transporting and maintaining the Indian troops is to be borne by East Africa Protectorate funds; and they await an estimate of the cost, distinguishing initial and terminal expenditure from the recurrent monthly charges for pay, &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 95.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1900.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to state that the Viceroy has correctly interpreted the proposals of Her Majesty's Government as including in the Indian force to be dispatched to Jubaland four Maxim machine-guns complete with detachments to work them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 95*.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 13.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Kismayu, December 13, 1900.

INTELLIGENCE report that a raiding party of 500 Ogadens are in the vicinity of Kismayu; remainder near Afmadu.

Mr. Jenner's escort were Hertis, and they are eager for revenge.

Every assistance is being afforded regarding information and supplies of camels and cattle.

Roads impassable for camels north of Yonte owing to heavy rains and inundations.

Cordial co-operation being afforded by Captain Fisher, of Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne," who has landed guns required, also eighty officers and men, to assist in defending Kismayu.

I have arranged that during my absence on the expedition Captain Fisher shall act as Officer Commanding Base, and I sincerely trust that it may be arranged with

the Admiralty that for the next two or three months his ship may remain here, after which time presence of man-of-war will no longer be necessary. A change of personnel would be most undesirable during the progress of operations.

Abdullah section of Ogadens in Tanaland reported to have collected at Biscaya; they are said to be friendly.

Later on I shall be in a better position to report to your Lordship arrangements made as to the occupation of Afmadu; this would probably entail an addition to the permanent garrison of Jubaland, which appears to me, however, in any case desirable.

All information tends to show that permanent occupation will reduce Ogadens to impotence.

No. 96.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 17.)

Sir,

War Office, December 15, 1900.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of the operations against the Ogaden Somalis, and, in reply, to acquaint you that he concurs in the view of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that there is no necessity at present to accept the offer of Brevet-Major E. G. Harrison, D.S.O., second in command of the East Africa Rifles, to proceed to Kismayu.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

No. 97.

Captain Stayner to Foreign Office.—(Received December 17.)

Sir,

London, December 16, 1900.

WITH reference to the recent disturbance in the Ogaden district, Jubaland, British East Africa, I have the honour herewith to offer my services for employment with the expeditionary force, which I understand is now being formed for its suppression, and to state that I shall be in readiness to start for that service at the shortest notice; also to append my address whilst in England on leave.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. G. STAYNER, Captain,
East Africa Rifles.

*Worton House, Caversham,
Oxon.*

No. 98.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 22.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 18, 1900.

MAJOR SOUTER left on the 16th for Mombasa. Captain Stayner will also return without delay and place himself under your orders.

Major Harrison will not be asked to return to East Africa for the present.

In accordance with the request contained in your despatch No. 8 of the 16th October, application has been made to the War Office to select two additional subalterns for the East Africa Rifles as soon as possible, who will be ordered to proceed to Jubaland at once.

Will your requirements be met by these arrangements?

No. 99.

Foreign Office to Captain L. G. Stayner.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1900.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, asking for permission to return to East Africa in order to serve with the expeditionary force in Jubaland, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to request you to start at your earliest convenience and to proceed to Kismayu, where you should report yourself to Colonel Ternan, who has been advised by telegraph of your approaching return.

You should place yourself in communication with the Crown Agents for the Colonies as to your passage allowance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 100.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1900.

WITH reference to the letters from this Department of the 1st and 4th instant respecting the use of a ship of war in connection with the present disturbances in Jubaland, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a telegram from the Acting Commissioner in East Africa.* His Excellency would be glad if in accordance with the wish expressed therein the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty could arrange for Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" to remain for the next two or three months at Kismayu, and for the officers and men to be employed at the base in the manner indicated by Colonel Ternan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 101.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1900.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Acting Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate, asking for the services of three further officers with the expeditionary force in Jubaland.

Captain L. G. Stayner, of the East Africa Rifles, who is at present in England on leave, has been instructed to return to East Africa without delay, and I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to inquire whether the two additional Lieutenants for the East Africa Rifles asked for in the letter from this Department of the 6th instant can be selected, at an early date, so that they could proceed at once to the Protectorate, for service with the Jubaland expedition.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 102.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 19.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 18, 1900.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an extract from a tele-

gram dated the 17th instant, No. 284, from the Commanner-in-chief on the Cape Station relative to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" at Kismayu.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 102.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Harris to Admiralty.

(No. 284.)

(Telegraphic.)

Simonstown, December 17, 1900.

FOLLOWING telegram received from "Magicienne":—

"Kismayu, December 17.

"Local troops while waiting for reinforcements are pushing forward all available forces. Men and machine guns landed from 'Magicienne' practically garrison Kismayu. Expedition will leave for interior end of December. It will be necessary for ship to remain at Kismayu during absence of expedition. Commissioner asks that Fisher may act as Officer Commanding base, and that 'Magicienne' may remain next two months. Under circumstances undesirable to relieve 'Magicienne' in the middle of operations."

I have replied approving "Magicienne" remaining Kismayu until relieved, probably by "Sybille."

No. 103.

Foreign Office to Sir H. Johnston.

(No. 346.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 19, 1900.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 203 of the 10th October last, stating that Mr. F. J. Jackson was proceeding to the Eastern Province of Uganda, on your behalf, to inquire into and where possible arrange a settlement of certain questions in connection with the Protectorate, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to state that your action in the matter is approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 104.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 19, 1900.

WITH reference to my letter of 12th January last, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to forward, to be laid before the President of the Board of Trade, for such observations as he may have to make, two despatches and a letter from Sir A. Hardinge, Her Majesty's late Consul-General at Zanzibar, asking to be empowered to grant, in German East Africa, to British or British protected owners of dhows the right to fly the British flag.*

I am to observe that, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, it is doubtful whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs can of his own authority create any new mode of acquiring the right to fly the British flag other than that given on p. 95 of the Board of Trade Instructions to Consuls, or order any new fee to be levied by a Consul in consideration of the performance of an official act.

The Minutes written on the papers in this Department are inclosed for confidential reference. I am to request that they may be returned with Sir A. Hardinge's despatches and letter when done with.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

* Sir A. Hardinge, No. 27, January 29; and *ante*, Nos. 14 and 59.

† Foreign Office Minutes.

No. 105.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir C. Eliot.

(No. 125.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 20, 1900.

INFORM Sir L. Mathews, as soon as opportunity occurs, that Her Majesty's Government are ready to promise the Sultan that, when the moment arrives, the claims of his son Seyyid Ali to succeed to the Sultanate, as put forward in Sir A. Hardinge's despatch, No. 256, of the 7th August, will receive most favourable consideration, and that he will receive preference over any of the princes junior to the Sultan's younger brother, provided his behaviour is satisfactory.

You should offer this assurance to the Sultan in person, if Sir L. Mathews thinks the Sultan would be gratified by it.

On the other hand, should Sir Lloyd consider that the Sultan would be neither satisfied nor pleased, you should make no allusion to the subject till His Highness does so, in which case his inquiry should be answered by the same assurance.

No. 106.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 24.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 20, 1900.

YOUR request to the Chief Engineer for two iron lighters has been referred home by him for instructions.

To take open lighters up coast during the north-east monsoon would involve serious risk. Moreover, if, owing to want of lighterage at Mombasa, cargoes cannot be discharged there in time, heavy claims for demurrage would arise.

What other means for meeting your wants could you suggest?

No. 107.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1900.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 7th September, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a despatch, with inclosures, from Colonel Ternan, Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate,* forwarding the Minutes of an Inter-Protectorate Committee appointed to inquire into and report as to the apportioning of the customs duties collected at Mombasa.

A copy of this despatch has been sent direct to Her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda.

Lord Lansdowne proposes to defer the consideration of the recommendations of the Committee until Sir H. Johnston has had an opportunity of expressing his opinion thereon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 108.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 22.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 20, 1900.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had before them your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the disturbances in Jubaland, desire me to request you will state to the Marquess of Lansdowne, with reference to telegram No. 284 from the Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, a copy of which was on the 18th

instant furnished to the Foreign Office, that a telegram was sent on that day to Sir R. Harris, informing him that the "Magicienne" may remain at Kismayu for two or three months, although the ship selected to relieve her on the station has already been sent out from England.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 109.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 22.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 21, 1900.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram dated the 2nd December, from the Commander-in-chief on the Cape of Good Hope Station, relative to the dispatch of a gun-boat to Inhambane.

Copies also sent to Colonial Office and War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Commander-in-chief Cape of Good Hope Station to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)

WITH reference to my telegram No. 287, I have had to dispatch gun-boat to Inhambane on account of rumour of arms being landed there.

No. 110.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 32.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 20, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches received from Mr. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland, one, No. 119, referring to the encroachments of the Abyssinians in the Boran country, and the other, No. 120, reporting that there is no sign of the approach of the Mullah at present to Bardera.

As regards the suggested occupation of Wajehr by police, very definite orders have been issued that on no account are any fresh posts to be established.

I have, &c.
(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

Vice-Consul Jenner to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 119.)

Sir,

Kismayu, October 24, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a deputation of Boran Chiefs have recently arrived here. They informed me that the Abyssinians had made still greater encroachment on their country, and that they themselves, to avoid their oppressors, had settled in large numbers in the Wajehr district.

Wajehr is the nearest place in Boran to Afmadu, and is about 150 to 200 miles north, or north-west of that place.

It has been for many years uninhabited by the Boran owing to their fear of the Somalis, but since the pacification of the latter by Her Majesty's Government their fears have vanished. They begged me to send askaris to occupy Wajehr, but of course I told them that for the present, at any rate, that was impossible.

They cannot come nearer to Afmadu than Wajehr, owing to want of water, but they will probably move westward, if further harassed, on to the Lorian River.

It appears that the Abyssinians are not in great force in Southern Boran, but that their possession of rifles has completely cowed the Borans.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

P.S.—The reconciliation of the Kabllala Somalis (the Ogadens and Hertis) with the Boran having now been completed with much feasting, it is probable that our Somalis will visit Boran in some numbers for the purpose of trade. Three caravans have gone this year.

A. C. W. J.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

Vice-Consul Jenner to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 120.)

Sir,

Kismayu, October 25, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a son of Farah Ibrahim, our subsidized Chief at Serenli opposite Bardera, arrived here a few days ago. He reports that there is no sign of the approach of the Mullah there at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

No. 111.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 33.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 20, 1900.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram received from Mr. Blake, temporarily in charge at Kismayu, the gist of which I telegraphed yesterday to your Lordship from Zanzibar.

It is not known at the moment of writing if the affair is serious or otherwise, Mr. Blake being new to Kismayu may not perhaps be in a position to accurately gauge the situation; but as a precautionary measure I have thought it desirable to act on Mr. Blake's suggestion and arrange that Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" shall proceed at once from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Mr. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, is at present travelling about his province, and had the intention, with the concurrence of the authorities here, of visiting the Lorien swamp.

He left Kismayu about the 1st November, and was to be about two months.

I will keep your Lordship informed regarding this affair.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure in No. 111.

Sub-Commissioner, Lamu, to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(Telegraphic.)

Lamu, November 19, 1900.

JUST received following which I have coded from Blake from Kismayu overland:—

(Decypher.)

"Have received information from three different native sources a party of about 300 Ogaden Somalis are following Jenner for the purpose of attacking him, and that they also contemplate raiding Kismayu, and again waging war against British authority.

Have requested Officer Commanding troops to send force of 100 men to Jenner's assistance, and fifty men to Kismayu.

"Abdurrahman Mursaal's party is also threatened. Have ordered him back to Yonte.

"If a gun-boat could be spared it would be useful in the meantime. Have taken all necessary precautions in case of sudden attack on Kismayu as in 1898. Will keep you informed of what may develop."

No. 112.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 34.)

My Lord,

Mombasa, November 20, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a report dated the 25th October, received from Mr. Jenner at Kismayu, reporting an outbreak of the Somalis in the Italian Protectorate on the left bank of the River Juba.

I also inclose copy of a further report from Mr. Humphery, dated the 5th November, from which it would appear that the outbreak was not of a serious nature, and was quickly suppressed. The affair would not, apparently, have any political importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 112.

Vice-Consul Jenner to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 121.)

Sir,

Kismayu, October 25, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a few days ago a Somali outbreak occurred on the Italian side of the Juba. The Somalis (Ogadens) raided the cattle of Giumbo, the principal Italian village near the mouth of the Juba where M. Perducchi resides.

I do not think there is the least likelihood of the disturbance spreading to this side of the Juba. I have warned our people against aiding the rebels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 112.

Mr. Humphery to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

(No. 127.)

Sir,

Kismayu, November 5, 1900.

IN reference to Mr. Jenner's despatch No. 121 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that all is now quiet on the Italian side. M. Perducchi, by a rapid night advance, surrounded the Somali cattle as they were watering at Balli preparatory to flying before the Italian askaris. M. Perducchi seized 200 head of Somali cattle and held some as pledges of their good behaviour.

The Somalis then went off to try and recover the Government cattle: they came up with the robbers at a place called Takule, and fought them.

A Somali Chief named Arundabole was killed and two men were wounded, one of whom has since died. All the cattle were recovered but the robbers got away.

As far as I can gather the raid was carried out by three men and was not a regular Somali rising.

The sons of Arundabole have obtained permission to, if possible, kill the robbers.

The 200 head of cattle seized from the Somalis have been returned them.

I have, &c.

(In absence of Sub-Commissioner),

(Signed) A. W. HUMPHERY.

No. 113.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to Foreign Office.—(Received December 24.)

Dear Barrington,

Kismayu, November 23, 1900.

I INCLOSE Jenner's last letter to me.

The Somalis seem to have deceived him and while professing great friendship, were at the time plotting to murder him.

I hope a chance will come of avenging him. Am busy fixing up matters here and preparing a force to hold our present stations, Kismayn, Gobwen, and Yonte, and act against the Ogadens outside if a chance occurs. The difficulty will be the want of water and the long distances.

In haste, yours sincerely.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

Inclosure in No. 113.

Vice-Consul Jenner to Acting Commissioner Ternan.

Dear Colonel Ternan,

Yonte, November 1, 1900.

I HAVE got away without waiting for the arrival of Blake, as I don't want to miss the water up country.

The Boran deputation left yesterday, after making solemn Treaties of Peace with the different sections of the Somalis. They seemed well pleased, and I hope will bring down caravans themselves and help our traders. I am sending up Abdurrahman Mursaal with eighteen police to establish a customs post at Serenli, opposite Baidera, and I hope we shall thus enable our traders to get hold of the Boran trade and prevent it going all to the Italian ports. This was sanctioned by Hardinge. The Boran people are now settling in some numbers at Wajehr, so that they aren't so very far away, only ten days from Afmadu.

I hope to arrange with the Rendiles something of the same sort, and then the customs of Kismayu ought to go up a bit. If they can be induced to come down to the coast and see how peaceful their dreaded enemies, the Somalis, have become, it will no doubt induce them to go in more for trade.

The Serenli post is important, as—

1. We ought to get customs out of the trade going to Italian ports from our territory.

2. It will be an inducement to many of the traders who formerly went to Italian ports to come over to our side and trade with Kismayu.

3. It will be an assistance to our Kismayu people who can go to Boran that way, however dry the direct Afmadu-Wajehr road may be, and some of whom will now set up stores at Bardera, or rather Serenli, as our side is called.

4. The police will be an assistance to the people of the district, and as peace is established in the district, other natives will settle there and trade with Kismayu.

In 1899 I proposed that we should [*sic*] a military station at Bardera. I think, however, I was wrong, and that our principle ought to be to dot these cheap police posts about. The Somalis are capable people, and there is no difficulty in getting men intelligent enough to command them. I should advise that we have one at Wajehr, but, of course, that won't be yet awhile.

We want, however, a certain amount of transport to keep up communications, and so I hope you won't cut us down in that in our Estimates. We also badly want a good flat-bottomed launch, and I hope our new one, the "Rose," will be a success. Our present one, the "Geraldine," is a disgrace to the Crown Agents, who sent her out to a river like the Juba. It was terribly disheartening, after waiting three or four years, to get an unsuitable thing like she is.

I think it is a great pity Hill and the Foreign Office don't take more interest in this country. It is, of course, not rich and fertile, but the hinterland, Boran, Rendile, Samburu, &c., are, from all accounts, not at all bad countries; and now that we have pacified the Ogadens, so that, but for a few (four) cases of murder committed by one section of them this year, two of the cases being in Italian territory, and one in Tanaland, they are absolutely peaceful.

We are getting into touch with the richest hinterland countries, and ought to get

something out of them. Their wealth, consisting of ivory and live-stock, can be brought down to the coast, and will pay, and it will not be necessary to put Europeans on stations about the country. A few police posts and a safari or two in the year should be enough, and are a much cheaper way of running a province.

The pacification of the Ogadens was the result of the expedition of 1898, which the Foreign Office were so displeased with. As a matter of fact, it was forced on us by the Ogadens, who used to be taunted by the Herbis that they had never fought the Company, and who didn't see why they should submit to us, and showed their independence by raiding our allies and murdering Kismayu people and our own soldiers. The result of it has been wholly good.

Poor as this country is, I believe it would be greatly improved if some irrigation could be done. The Indian Sepoys here all swear by the soil near the Juba River, and one or two wells in the up-country roads would be worth making.

Another asset is the Somali peoples. I have never met natives of Africa who show higher qualities than they do, and that must have its value if turned into the proper channel.

Now, as regards the staff, we want a good responsible man from the Treasury to take charge of the cash and stores. At present I spend an hour or two a-day checking the clerk's books, and I really don't think I ought to have to do that; if we had a really good man who would be responsible for that, I think three men would be enough for the province. As it is, we are one A.D.O. short, and will be again when Blake goes back to Lamu. They have four men in Tanaland, and there is more work here, and the people talk Somali, which makes it more difficult, and we have no wire to Mombasa.

I don't think Kismayu is quite the place for a married man, and should advise, if you intend to promote MacDougall here, that Farrant on his return should go straight to Melindi and let MacDougall come up here for a few weeks before I leave, when you will want another man also. Humphery is a capital fellow. A gentleman, keen, hard working, and looks very strong. Unfortunately, he doesn't know any native language yet.

I have made this letter rather longer than I meant to, but as I shan't be here when you come up with Hill, it is better to write about everything. People at Mombasa always seem to think Kismayu is the same sort of place it used to be five years ago, when one couldn't go outside without an escort; and the Foreign Office, like the Company, seem rather to regard its possession as a bore and as an excrescence on their Swahili and Uganda Protectorates. Certainly, we get very little encouragement in our attempts to develop its importance, and make it a habitable place for the British trader.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. C. W. JENNER.

No. 114.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 38.)

My Lord,

Kismayu, November 25, 1900.

IT is with the deepest regret that I have to confirm my telegraphic report to your Lordship of the death of Mr. Arthur Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner of the Jubaland Province, which occurred on the 16th instant under the circumstances related in my telegram.

The loss to the Administration of Mr. Jenner is greatly to be deplored. His knowledge of this country, his activity, intelligence, fearlessness, and high standard of conduct, combined with rare personal qualities, made him an officer on whom the Administration could thoroughly rely, and one who was thoroughly liked and respected by his brother officers, both civil and military.

A great admirer of the local Somalis, whom he unfortunately credited with high qualities quite foreign to their real character, and to whom he was ever the best of friends, it was impossible for him to imagine treachery on their part.

Though he had occasionally found it necessary to use coercive measures as regards some of these people in the interests of justice, there does not appear to have been any visible sign that any ill-feeling existed against him personally; such an idea would

hardly have occurred to Mr. Jenner himself, whose good-feeling towards the Somalis he doubtless imagined was fully reciprocated.

Such, however, does not appear to have been the case as regards a large body of the Ogadens.

It would appear that one of the Chiefs of the Ogadens is a man of the name of Hassan Yera, who was some time ago detained at Kismayu by Mr. Jenner's orders on account of his supposed complicity in the murder of three friendly natives, and was subsequently discharged.

This man seems to have conceived a violent hatred against the British authorities and against Mr. Jenner in particular, and, upon its becoming known that Mr. Jenner intended to make a tour in the province, he arranged with another Ogaden Chief called Hassan Odel the plan which was afterwards carried out, viz., to collect a party of 300 men, follow Mr. Jenner's track, await a suitable opportunity, make a night attack, murder Mr. Jenner, and annihilate his party.

Mr. Jenner had also, shortly before starting on his journey, interviewed the Ogaden Sultan, Ahmet Murghan, at Kismayu on the subject of these murders, and had inflicted upon him a fine of 1,000 rupees (which has not been paid), but he does not appear to have looked upon this incident as one of any particular importance, or in the least likely to lead to hostilities, and he unfortunately neglected to take any military precautions while travelling, or to construct a zerebah at night round his camp, which was left quite open.

From the account of one of the eight survivors of the party, it would seem that on the night of the 12th or 13th instant the Somalis quietly surrounded the camp, and at a given signal dashed upon the sleeping men, and speared them before any resistance could in most cases be offered.

Nothing definite is known as to the actual circumstances attending the death of Mr. Jenner himself, but it is said that it must have been practically instantaneous.

This brutal murder, carried out under such treacherous circumstances, must, in my opinion, be avenged in the most thorough manner, and I trust that your Lordship will approve of the arrangements which are now being made as regards the formation of a force to carry out the punishment.

It is not known absolutely for certain whether the Sultan, Ahmet Murghan, was a party to the murder or not. There is little doubt, however, but that he was fully aware of the plan, if not the actual instigator.

He has, however, written a letter to the authorities here denying any complicity with the murderers.

I have written to him directing him to come into Kismayu within a period of twelve days (which is ample time for the journey), and I have warned him that, if he does not comply with my order, I shall treat him as an enemy.

In the meantime the preparations for the moving out of a column are progressing. Its destination will probably be Afmadu, the Ogaden head-quarters, but nothing definite as to this has as yet been settled. It is improbable that the force will be able to start for a fortnight. It will be under my own general direction and command, the local troops being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch.

Kismayu itself is being put into a thorough state of defense, in order that it may be safely held by a small garrison during the absence of the column.

I will keep your Lordship informed of the events here by telegram from Zanzibar as opportunities occur from time to time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

No. 115.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 41.)

My Lord,

Kismayu, December 3, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt to-day, by steam-ship "Goa," of your Lordship's telegram No. 10 of the 27th November, which has evidently crossed my telegram to your Lordship of the 26th ultimo.

In that telegram I had the honour to lay before your Lordship a sketch of the situation and my proposed plan of operations, which entails the temporary loan of a

small mixed force from Aden, as is also suggested in your Lordship's telegram of the 27th instant.

The situation is much the same as when I telegraphed, excepting that Mr. Rogers, the Sub-Commissioner of Tanaland, reports that the Abdullah section of the Ogadens, which inhabit his province, have suddenly, and without informing him, moved northward, presumably with the intention of joining the rebels. If this is the case, the fighting men of the Ogadens will be increased to about 7,500.

I am writing this very hurriedly to catch the steam-ship "Goa," which only stops here an hour.

Everything possible is being done preparatory to the arrival of the Indian troops and a forward movement as soon after their arrival as possible. Large reserves of stores are being rapidly collected at Yonte.

It is unfortunate that extraordinarily heavy rains, absolutely unprecedented at this time of year, have flooded the country and filled the wells everywhere, which will, at first, make camel transport difficult, and will enable the Ogadens to distribute their cattle—a disadvantage to us.

I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that the Italian Resident at Guimbo (M. Perducci) is most cordially aiding this Administration by every means in his power—viz., by collecting transport camels and commissariat oxen and sheep in his own territory for our use, and in other ways.

The large section of the Ogaden tribe in Italian territory is apparently quiet, and I trust will remain so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN.

P.S.—Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne," which took my telegram of the 26th November to Zanzibar, has not yet returned.

I propose to retain the ship here during the operations.

T. T.

No. 116.

Viscount Cromer to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 14, 1900.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 15 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the fifty camel water tanks required for Kismayu left by Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship for Aden on the 12th instant.

I have communicated with the Resident with a view to having them forwarded to Kismayu with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(For Viscount Cromer),
(Signed) RENNELL RODD.

No. 117.

Sir A. Hardinge to Foreign Office.—(Received December 24.)

Port Eliot, St. Germans, R.S.O. Cornwall,
December 22, 1900.

Sir,

I HAVE read the letter from Major Souter which you did me the honour to forward in yours of the 15th instant.

Most of Major Souter's suggestions are good, in my opinion, though some are more urgent and practicable than others.

1. Increase of the force: I consider that 1,000 men is a sufficient number, and this has hitherto been the opinion of the local military authorities. If it is decided, however, in view of the Somali rising, of a permanent or long occupation of Affmadu, to raise a larger force and to have twelve companies, I would strongly urge that the extra expenditure entailed should not be held to necessitate corresponding economies in the Civil Administration, viz., in police, justice, and public works. I agree with Major Souter in preferring Soudanese to either Swahilis or Masai. The employ-

ment of the latter was an experiment to which Major Harrison attached much importance, and which I therefore sanctioned as an experiment (fifty being raised). It is evident that it has not been a success.

2. The rearming of the force has for some time past been recognized to be imperative. Colonel Hatch and I had some conversation on this subject before I left Africa, with Sir Clement Hill, and we satisfied him that provision for the complete rearming of the East Africa Rifles must be made in the next Estimate. Colonel Hatch would, however, I believe say, if consulted, that Major Souter's account of the condition of the rifles and ammunition is very much exaggerated, and is far from being generally applicable.

3. Hospitals and stores : The Principal Medical Officer in making up his yearly indent, allows a certain sum for medical stores for the whole Protectorate, and this sum has not so far as my recollection goes been cut down either in Mombasa or in London. Beyond saying that the drugs are limited in quantity, Major Souter does not specify : drugs can always be procured at quick notice from Mombasa or Zanzibar, and if wanted for an expedition would be charged to "unauthorized expenditure." The hospital accommodation is, of course, very rough if compared to Egypt, the men having "Nitandas" or native beds made of rope (on which many Europeans, including myself, have often slept), but it would be quite impossible to put it on an Egyptian footing without a large increase of expenditure, and it must be remembered that the standard of comfort among African troops as regards quarters, bedding, &c., is a low one, the African's own home being usually a straw or mud hut, where he sleeps on the ground on a mat. A hospital had been erected at Yonte, when I was there in May : it was a substantial mud house, with windows and good ventilation. I also, to meet Major Souter's views, moved the Civil Medical Officer at Kismayu, Dr. Radford, temporarily to Yonte, and Dr. Haran, his successor, now permanently resides there, I have constantly endeavoured to procure an extra hospital assistant for Jubaland, and have written numerous despatches both to the Foreign Office and Government of India on the subject, but have failed to obtain compliance with my request, on the ground that, owing to the war in South Africa and plague in India, the assistance asked for could not be given.

4. I am a little sceptical as to the value of a Military Intelligence Department apart from the Civil Administration. If money were no object, we could doubtless multiply, with advantage, our sources of information ; but Major Souter's Egyptian and Soudanese analogies do not quite hold good in East Africa. The Egyptian Soudan, is or was when he was there, entirely under military rule, and there was no Civil Administration apart from the military. In the East Africa Protectorate, on the other hand, the Civil and Military Administrations have always been distinct, and all political information as to what was going on among the native tribes has come through the District Officers, who are in personal touch with the native Chiefs in their respective districts. It is quite true, as Major Souter observes, that the head-quarters of the Civil Administration are on the coast ; but the civil officers are well acquainted with the interior of the Province of Jubaland, and have explored and mapped out the greater part of it. Until we really decide to establish an effective occupation over the country up to Boran (a step which Her Majesty's Government has been hitherto reluctant to take), it seems better not to establish permanent agencies in the interior (by interior I mean away from the river, for we have native agents in Cosha and at Bardera) of a region a great part of which is desert or peopled only by nomads. I should be afraid, too, that the native irregulars, whom Major Souter proposes should accompany caravans to procure news of Abyssinian raids, &c., would often bring information of doubtful accuracy or value, and might sometimes get into trouble and involve us in responsibility inland. I deprecate, in fact, Government expeditions towards the Abyssinian frontier, except under responsible European officers carrying out definite instructions.

Major Souter misunderstood my request to him to procure information about a certain Abyssinian raid. I did not want him to send scouts or spies into the Italian Ogaden country to obtain definite particulars respecting this raid. I merely wished him, as Somalis from both sides of the Juba constantly visit Yonte, and are themselves in constant touch with other portions of Somaliland, to note and report any news he might elicit in conversation with them, or hear through the bazaar as to this alleged movement, which, as it was taking place in the Italian sphere, and Menelek had himself informed us of it, was of no special interest to Her Majesty's Government. Major Souter seems imbued with the idea that hostilities with Abyssinia are inevitable, and that information must be diligently collected with a view to a possible campaign

in Boran. I do not believe that this is the view of Her Majesty's Government, and I hope that our northern frontier may soon be peacefully settled on the lines suggested by Captain Harrington as the result of his negotiations with King Menelek.

5. The number of British officers has not been reduced—Captain Godfray's place having been taken by Lieutenant Stayner, and Captain Wake having rejoined the force. I am not in favour of discharging the existing native officers, several of whom are highly spoken of by Colonel Hatch and Major Harrison, and two of whom (personally known to me), viz., Ibrahim Effendi and Mersal Effendi, have rendered valuable service.

6. Paymaster: I agree to this.

7. Uniform equipment has already, I understand, been provided.

8. Procedure, &c.: This I also quite agree to. Mr. Craufurd, I believe, made a proposal to this effect when I was on leave last year as the result of conferences between Major Souter, Colonel Hatch, and myself, but received no reply. I also, after the Nairobi incidents last March, reiterated certain proposals with respect to military law, which are still, I understand, being considered by the legal advisers of the Foreign Office.

9. Biennial issues of clothing: I fully agree with this. When I had found fault with the delay in issuing necessaries, as I did after last visiting Port Durnford, where I found (in May last) the detachment in a ragged condition, many of them without boots, I was told that the order had been sent long ago to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, but had not yet been executed. It would certainly be desirable that issues of clothing and other necessaries should be made at regular dates—say on 1st January and 1st July, or 1st April and 1st October every year.

10. These proposals, which have been already recommended to the notice of Government, I concur in.

11. I hardly think we want two European doctors in Jubaland, as outside the military there are only three or four Europeans in the Province. A medical officer residing at Yonte, where most of the troops are, and a good hospital assistant (the present man is not good) at Kismayu, which is only 20 miles off, are quite sufficient in normal times.

12. Mess hut: This is one of the recommendations which I regard as of secondary importance. Major Souter has always, it appears to me, made a little too much of the discomforts which the military officers, in common with the civilians, have to suffer in a country like East Africa. Thus he objected to living in Major Hatch's old quarters in the Mombasa fort, because the fort was also a convict prison, and wanted "tentage allowance," because for some time he had to camp out, though the civil officials had to live for months in tents at Nairobi without getting it. The allocation of a hut originally intended for the military to the Civil Administration, of which he complains, was followed by the transfer to the former of civil buildings at Machakos, and was the result of the transfer of the civil headquarters from Machakos to Nairobi. His criticism on the delay in the erection of the huts is, however, quite fair. The entire money allowed for the huts was spent by the Crown Agents in their purchase, so that nothing was left for the cost of their transport to the Provinces or erection there, and I had to ask the Foreign Office to obtain an additional grant of 2,000*l.* for this purpose from the Treasury. The huts are now, however, all erected.

13. Transport: Major Souter's criticisms on the "Geraldine"—the launch supplied by the Crown Agents—have been anticipated. She will be transferred to the "Tana" as soon as the new launch granted us last year for the Juba River is sent out.

14. Guards in civil residences: This is a very trivial matter. Major Souter, who was not on friendly terms with the late Mr. Craufurd, objected to his having a military guard as Sub-Commissioner or Acting Commissioner at Mombasa. I believe the original cause of the friction was an alleged order by Major Souter that soldiers should not salute any civil officials but myself. At present there are no military guards at public offices or at any civil residences except those of the Deputy Commissioner at Mombasa (Colonel Ternan) and the Sub-Commissioner at Nairobi (Mr. Ainsworth), and I doubt whether this duty, which is constantly performed by soldiers in Colonies at the houses of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, &c., can fairly be called "vexatious."

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest the expediency, if a large increase of expenditure on the military department is deemed necessary, that the Province of Jubaland (outside Kismayu, where a civil officer might reside as Magistrate and Collector of revenue), should be placed under military administration, like the

Egyptian "Frontier province" before the Soudan conquest and the Soudan itself since. The military officers could then be utilized for the simple, civil, and political duties which they would have to perform among a very primitive and simple population, and the present expenditure on the civil staff could be reduced. The functions of Sub-Commissioner in Jubaland, now vacant by the murder of Mr. Jenner, might be performed by an officer of the East Africa Rifles, but the person selected would have to be one able to sympathize with and understand the Somalis. Major Souter's dislike for this tribe, and the somewhat unpleasant relations which existed between him and the Ogaden Chiefs, who when I was last at Yonte brought a number of rather frivolous complaints against him, would, I think, disqualify him for a permanent tenure of the appointment; but for some little time after the Ogadens have been chastized for their treachery and rebellion, it might not be a bad thing to place him in authority over them, and to give him rather considerable powers, especially if we mean provisionally to occupy Affmadu.

I merely suggest this course for consideration. I would not positively recommend it without knowing more than I do at present of the circumstances of the outbreak. But I think it very important that any new military expenditure should not be incurred to the detriment of the Public Works, Judicial and Police Departments, and that if the civil Budget has, as has happened before, to be reduced in consequence of such expenditure, it should be relieved of the administration of outlying frontier districts by their being transferred *in toto*, for administrative as well as garrison purposes, to the military. The bureaux do this in the Kilimanjaro district, which is in a constantly disturbed state, and I think the experiment might be temporarily tried in Jubaland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

P.S.—I return Major Souter's letter.—A. H. H.

No. 118.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 30.)

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.*

Kismayu, December 22, 1900.

RECEIVED letter yesterday dated 9th December from Hassan Bargin, Chief of the friendly section of Ogadens at Bis-caya, stating that Reddie safely reached Rendile country some time ago, and that if Reddie passes through his country he will give him safe escort to Port Durnford.

No. 119.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 30.)

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.*

Kismayu, December 25, 1900.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 12 on subject of raising the establishment of Soudanese to 1,000, I think that this should be done as soon as practicable. The force at my disposal in Jubaland will be adequate for its object, but should trouble arise in the meantime in any other part of Protectorate the garrisons are weak and no reserves are available. If your Lordship should be able to send the Soudanese required to complete the 1,000 I would place the first detachment to arrive in Tanaland, where the local Somalis are beginning to give trouble in a small way, and the remainder in Ukambani.

No. 120.

Acting Commissioner Ternan to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received December 29.)

(No. 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.*

Kismayu, December 27, 1900.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 22. Yes, officers mentioned will suffice. Situation here unchanged; small parties of Ogadens moving about vicinity in bush on 25th were fired on by outpost. Yesterday party of Ogadens surprised Hertí scouts near Yonte and killed six men.

My telegram No. 16. If Soudanese sent a Company will occupy Mombasa and relieve Sultan's troops now temporarily assisting garrison there. General Officer Commanding, Bombay, has wired asking about supplies procurable locally; have replied nothing to be got here except meat and inferior grazing for transport. All our arrangements are now complete; Departments all working well. Everything ready for landing Indian troops. Our field hospital completely organized at Yonte under Dr. Mann, and base hospital to remain at Yonte arranged under Dr. Haran. Hope to advance a few days after arrival of Indians. Indian troops should bring three months' supplies complete.

No. 121.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir. C. Eliot.

(No. 127.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 31, 1900.

I HAVE informed French Government, with reference to Mr. Tritton's telegram of the 24th instant, that I cannot permit M. du Bourg's expedition.

You should take necessary precautions at Mombasa, should any evasion of this decision be attempted.

I leave it to you to decide whether you should warn the German authorities privately.

I am communicating on the subject with Sir H. Johnston.

No. 122.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir H. Johnston.

(No. 68.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 31, 1900.

I HAVE refused permission for a party of Frenchmen, under the Viscount du Bourg, to conduct an alleged scientific expedition to Lake Rudolf and Abyssinia through East Africa and Uganda.

The party threaten nevertheless that they will go to Lake Victoria, and thence through Uganda, travelling up by the German route.

Whatever precautions appear necessary to you should be taken.

Further Correspondence Respecting East Africa. October to December 1900. TS
Selected Foreign Office Files on Africa. The National Archives (Kew, United
Kingdom). Nineteenth Century Collections Online. Web. 2 May 2016.

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<http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/3LiJz2>